

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS

*LABOR &
RECONVERSION*



VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1945

NO. 9

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

COME BACK, YOUNG SOLDIER!

Come home, young soldier, come home!
The place is an orderly tomb.
The bathtub is gleaming,
The towels arranged,
The fixtures are beaming;
No, nothing is changed,
Except in the seeming.
The heart is estranged.
You, only, can brighten the gloom.

Come back, young soldier, come back!
Toss your cap on the floor 'neath the rack,
Hang shirts on the pictures
And shoes on the floors
And other apparel
On knobs of the doors!
There'll be no inspection,
Just chow and no chores—
Come back, dear soldier, come back!

Turn on the speaker, and loud!
Any band, just so it's a crowd!
This order and quiet
May be good for the soul,
Like an orange juice diet,
Or a bell on the toll.
It's all right to try it
But give me a riot—
A towzle-haired riot—
And home is a castle unbowed!

Come back, young soldier, come back!
Bring in your pals in a pack!
Let tumult and laughter
Shake ridgepole and rafter!
Come back, young soldier, come back!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

A new contributor to our page has sent us a poem about his little son this month. He says that it seems to him that the "best compensation a working stiff gets for all the slugging and sweating it takes to knock out a living on the daily job, is coming home to the kids and engaging in a session of the wrestling and other things you do with them during those couple of hours you have at home before it's time to go to a meeting or attend to various other things that union guys have to do to keep jobs and politics on the working class beam." Brother Parkhill says these verses could be "about anyone's kid."

LITTLE BENNY BOUNCIN'

Little Benny bouncin' on the parlor floor,
Stretchin' arms at Daddy comin' in the door.
Grinnin' and a-chucklin', won't sit still no more,
Slidin' and a-shufflin' 'round the parlor floor.

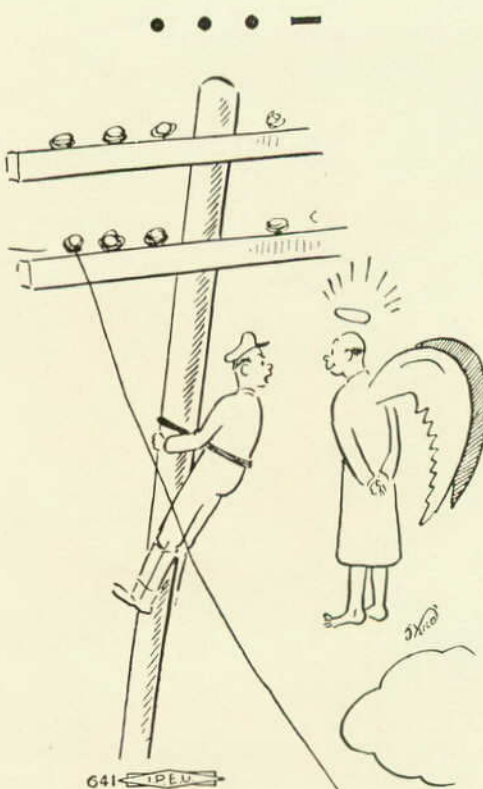
Strainin' at his rattlin', tanglin' with his toys,
Gurgling and a-prattling, grinning at the joys
Of pulling on the table cloth and wond'ring at
the noise
Of things a-tumbling 'round him and the toys.

Straddling his Daddy's back, "Ride 'im, cowboy,
ride,"

Pulling hair and jostling from side to side.
Laughing eyes a-beaming, sparkling so wide,
At this most astonishing wild western ride.

Oh ho, it's time for feeding and trundling to bed,
Gloating at his bottle, striving to be fed.
Slumbering and resting his dreaming, tousled
head,
Lovable, adorable, snuggling in his bed.

WILBUR J. PARKHILL,
L. U. No. 237.



"Can't you say anything else but, 'oh-oh, that's
what I did?'"

—From *The Circuit*.

CHAIN OF COMMANDS

It all starts off with the captain's order,
Which is just as it should be.
Once he was a civilian necktie sorter,
Then came grim responsibility.

A genius lieutenant takes it from there
And sees that it goes on its way.
Home as a bellhop he had no worry or care,
But they needed his brain in the fray.

Next comes the sergeant, a big burly brute—
The "muscle" in this chain of affairs.
If gray matter talks, that guy is mute,
He enlisted just for the "three squares."

It reaches the corporal, ambitious as h—,
More stripes is the goal of this pup.
Can't blame him much, glory is swell
After ushering 'til his number came up.

Reaching the private about ends our tale—
That insignificant slob,
Only graduated from Harvard or Yale,
But he always does the darn job!

PFC. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
L. U. No. 3.

WHO

Who is this guy whom nobody sees,
Who answers the phone, No. 2 if you please.
Who watches the amps, so the volts do not lag,
Who adds up the watts—kilowatts in the bag.
Who "logs" all the scandal that passes his way.
Who pushes a broom—a king for a day.
Who turns on the radio to get the latest news,
Who? Out comes "Sinatra" and then you want
to snooze.
Who reads all the funnies—and what's the dope
in *Time*?
Who—There goes a station—get it on the line.
Who answers all the questions and gives the time
of day,
Who reads in the papers—"There'll be a raise in
pay."
Who—There goes the phone, the boss is on the
line,
Who says "Tomorrow's yours, eight hours, double
time?"
Who? Guess you're getting impatient to meet
this gent so fine,
Who? I'm an S.S.O.* informant on a Richmond
line.

ALFRED H. ROSE,
L. U. No. 50.

* Substation operator.

Brother Glick wants to know if there's a tune-smith in the I. B. E. W. family. He has written a lot of lyrics, and he says although he realizes that the JOURNAL is an electrician's publication and that it may seem foolish to look for a melody weaver within the ranks of "sparkies" he feels there may be some in our wide-spread Brotherhood with a song in their hearts who could collaborate with him in writing the tunes for his lyrics. Here is a new one he sent us recently:

MY OWN SERVICE STAR

A symbol of the purest blue,
Engraved on red-edged field o' white;
It stands for warriors, brave and true
Who give their utmost in the fight.

Chorus:

Oh service star,
My own glorious service star,
How brightly you shine!
You're an outstanding star
Whose brilliance reaches far,
With a lustre divine.
My radiant service star,
My own star of service,
Your heroic achievements excel;
All the service you gave
A war-torn world to save
Forever in mankind's memory shall dwell!
I want no token of gold
Within my service flag's fold,
My very own beloved star;
I want you back, intact, with never a scar,
You who represent my precious service star.

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

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Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Frontispiece—Under the Bridge - - - - - | 298 |
| Atomic Age - - - - - | 299 |
| Next 100 Days to Make or Break Future - - - - - | 300 |
| Where Is Kagawa, Japanese Cooperator - - - - - | 302 |
| Electrical Committee Meets in Chicago, October 8 - - - - - | 303 |
| Building and Construction Trades Department - - - - - | 304 |
| Noble Church Leader, Labor's Friend, Dies - - - - - | 305 |
| Brotherhood Issues Policy Pamphlet on Wages - - - - - | 306 |
| Wire-Cable Conference Develops Solutions - - - - - | 307 |
| Army-Navy School Enrolls 850,000 - - - - - | 308 |
| Alabama Local Approves Cut in Railroad Rates - - - - - | 310 |
| Freight Rates to South Considered Advantageous - - - - - | 311 |
| Texas Local Holds School on Code - - - - - | 312 |
| England Girds for Expansion of Power - - - - - | 313 |
| Vast Postwar Market Dependent on Rates - - - - - | 313 |
| Oscillating Tubes and Their Wide Application - - - - - | 314 |
| Editorial - - - - - | 316 |
| Woman's Work - - - - - | 318 |
| Correspondence - - - - - | 319 |
| In Memoriam - - - - - | 327 |
| Death Claims Paid - - - - - | 330 |
| Official Receipts - - - - - | 333 |

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

The devout wish of Ye Editor is for more paper, more magazine paper of good grade. This number of the JOURNAL contains 40 pages, but several other numbers this year have had only 32 pages. Even a 40-page JOURNAL is far short of our regular volume of 56 pages. We look forward eagerly to that time when 56 pages will make a regular edition of the JOURNAL.

The paper situation still remains uncertain. There has been a slight increase of quota for the JOURNAL but this will not make much difference in our present plan.

We again must thank our contributors and readers for their patience during the troubled war years when the JOURNAL was limping along on half-size. We want you to know that the editorial staff has had a good many problems also and has not been at all comfortable under the situation.

We believe that our correspondents have shown a decided improvement in quality during the war years, and we believe there has been a widened repertoire of topics by our correspondents. For example, there has been a much greater interest in stories about foreign nations and from foreign nations. This, of course, has been inevitable with 35,000 Brotherhood members in the armed service, many of them abroad. There has been a deeper interest in technical articles, especially those having to do with advancement of electrical science and, particularly, electronics.

We have had many letters also about stories relating to a changed economy and particularly the present gallant effort to build an economy that will give every man a job who is able and willing to work. We believe that no journal in America from month to month holds up a more accurate mirror of events and ideas than the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

Our cover photo this month is by Vachon, courtesy of F. S. A.



"UNDER THE BRIDGE"

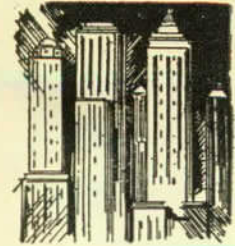
By Raphael Soyer

Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of



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Atomic Age

A shudder of fear swept over the American people when the astounding news of the creation and use of the atomic bomb was announced. So great was this irrational fear, authorities deemed it necessary to give assurances that the bomb was under control. Fear was mixed with relief—relief that America had the bomb, and not America's enemies. Such fear has never really been allayed. Instinctively, the people fear that illimitable power has been given to finite man. As one person said, "Man now has the power of God without God's moral sense." The people know that the very fundamental substance of the universe has been tapped. The fountain source of all energy—all power—has been reached, and man now stands upon the threshold of a new age—the atomic age.

A great electrical company announces the establishment of a new laboratory to study the industrial applications of atomic energy. It may well be that the whole fabric of our industrial structure will be changed. One engineer said: "A capsule of atomic energy will operate a motor. A smell can well operate a generator for a year." What will this do to gasoline, electrical power, steam power, Diesel power? What will this do to our form of economic organization? To date no one has the temerity to report that the control of atomic bombs be given to a private company for exploitation.

As a matter of fact, the discovery, creation and use of the atomic bomb added little new to the industrial picture. Man set his feet on new and strange paths more than 20 years ago. Electronics—the newest industry—rests too upon atomic energy—if not so directly as the atomic bomb. Collective Research has been moving for a generation toward the goal: what can be conceived, can be executed. Radar came out of the desperate need of Great Britain for defense. The atomic bomb was the result of need, and the cooperation of 2,000 scientists and tens of thousands of craft workers.

It looks now as if man has reached a point of creativeness never before vouchsafed him. What is he going to do with it?

Nearly 20 years ago when this JOURNAL began to face the power of the machine—man's creative power—it asked "Will industry commit suicide?" Today that question, broadened and pointed anew, can be asked again, "Will the world commit suicide?" Will the human race now disappear from the earth?

The truth is, man's moral sense has not kept up with man's creative power. We have never cared enough about people. We have missed the essential fact of religion and of education, namely, humanism. One aspect of this depravity is the elevation of dollars and goods above the human element in industry. Another aspect is the continuous extension of the business of killing into periodic wars. Human beings are indifferent to the welfare of the other fellow.

Of course, the antidote to this situation is education, more education, and more education. But education of the right kind—moral education, or humanistic education, or labor education. People must count for more, not less.

Whether society in America will strengthen its educational institutions is the question. Whether labor will respond to the challenge is the question.

But no one doubts that we are on the threshold of a new age, an age terrible in its possibilities for bad, and dazzling in its possibilities for good. The American people were instinctively right in their initial response to the atomic bomb. The bomb was an awesome achievement. It brings us face to face with ultimate reality. It should mean the keying up of all man's powers for social good.—Can he measure up?

Next 100 Days to MAKE or BREAK Future

AN economic joyride or statesmanship—this about summarizes the choice to be made in the next 100 days in Washington. Forces have been winding up for months as between labor liberals and tory conservatives on what plan is to be followed for reconversion.

Reconversion will set the framework for the next eight or 10 years of our economic life in the United States. The issues may be sized up about like this. The tory crowd say we don't need any kind of government controls or any kind of planning, and we will have prosperity now. The labor-liberal group takes the position that we may have prosperity for the next four or five years due to dammed up demand without planning or controls, but after that it will take a tailspin into a depression and make the depression of 1932 look like a pink tea.

A Simple Bill

The immediate bone of contention is the Murray-Wagner full employment bill. This bill is simple in content and intent. It fastens attention on unemployment. It empowers the President of the United States to take an inventory once a year as to the probable employment of the work force by private business and to supplement this work budget by public works if private business does not employ everybody able and willing to work.

President Truman favors this bill as do most of the leaders in Washington. Many business men have lined up behind the bill. If the bill passes, it can be said that this country has passed a crisis in its affairs successfully.

The declaration of national policy in this bill is of importance:

Reconversion is framework for economy. Joyride vs. statesmanship.
Labor's role

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declares that—

(a) Every American able to work and willing to work has the right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or offices, or farms, or mines of the nation;

(b) It is the responsibility of the Government to guarantee that right by assuring continuing full employment; and

(c) It is the policy of the Government to assure continuing full employment by (1) encouraging, to the fullest extent possible without Federal investment and other expenditure, the highest feasible levels of employment by private enterprise, (2) providing whatever volume of Federal investment and other expenditure may be needed to assure continuing full employment.

What the Tories Want

The tories are striving for the policy of letting things take their course. They are about where the United States was after the First World War. They see in the present situation an opportunity to make a killing. With a great deferred demand for goods, with plenty of capital in the banks, the working force highly trained, and with foreign markets waiting, they expect business to be good for the next four or five years under the old *laissez faire* regime. This, of course,

may be possible, but without controls and without a framework of full employment and high purchasing power, the makings of a depression are in this concept.

Labor is playing an important part in Washington deliberations. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has had frequent conferences at the White House. He has advocated and sanctioned the national conference of business and labor leaders in the framework of labor-management cooperation. This was in line with the earlier statement of Mr. Green, Mr. Murray and Mr. Eric Johnston, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

A. F. of L. Program

The American Federation of Labor has issued a program following a meeting of the executive council in Chicago early in August.

1—The President's own recommendations, incorporated in the Kilgore bill, for broadening the coverage of unemployment compensation and increasing state allowances with supplementary Federal funds to provide payments of as much as \$25 a week for at least 26 weeks in any one year.

2—The Murray-Wagner full employment bill, which would set up a Federal job budget and commit the government to provide employment through useful and necessary public works if private industry does not meet the budget.

3—The Wagner Postwar Housing bill, which would create millions of new jobs through a 10-year program of home construction to be carried on almost entirely by private initiative.

4—The bill sponsored by a large number of Senators which would lift minimum wage levels immediately to 65 cents an hour and establish a 75-cent floor for hourly rates of pay in interstate industry at the end of three years.

5—The Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill, broadening the coverage of social security and expanding its services to the American people.

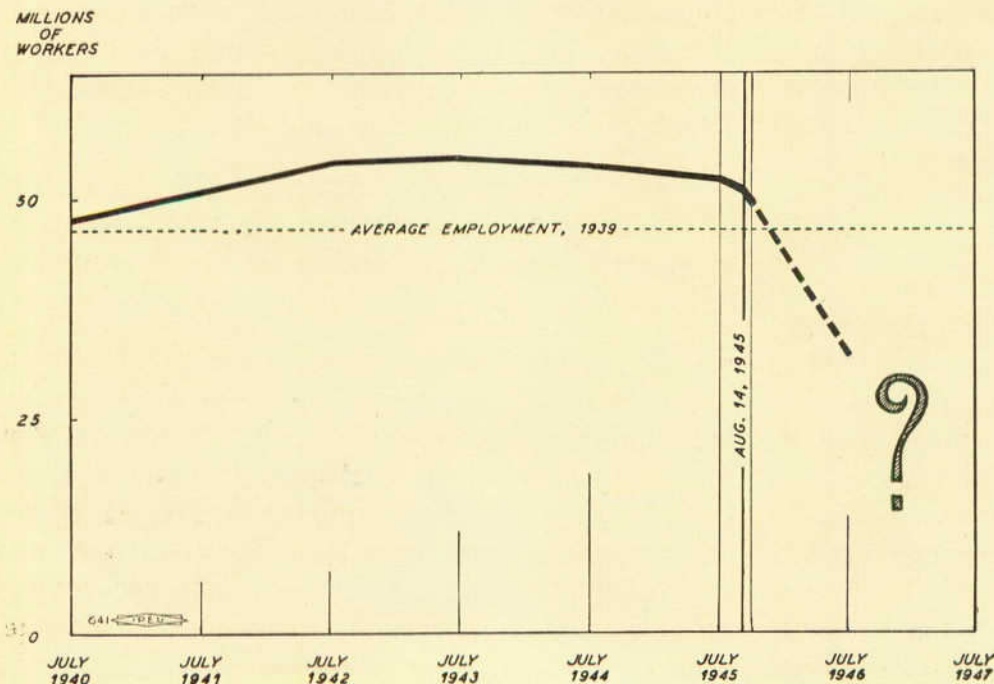
Labor is very much concerned with the national wage policy. It wants the National War Labor Board to pass on all cases it has now before it, pass out of the scene and wind up its business. President Truman has issued the following statement in regard to a new labor policy:

"For that interim period I call upon the representatives of organized labor and industry to renew their no-strike and no-lockout pledges, and I shall expect both industry and labor in that period to continue to comply voluntarily, as they have in the past, with the directive orders of the War Labor Board.

"The Stabilization Act is effective until June 30, 1946. During its continuance wage adjustments which might affect prices must continue to be subject to stabilization controls. With the ending of war production, however, there is no longer any threat of an inflationary bidding up of wage rates by competition in a short labor market.

"I am therefore authorizing the War Labor Board to release proposed voluntary wage increases from the necessity of approval upon condition that they will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings. Proposed wage increases requiring price relief must continue to be passed upon by the board.

HOW JOBS ARE FALLING OFF



Transition Period

"The reconversion from wartime to peacetime economy will undoubtedly give rise to maladjustments and inequities in wage rates which will tend to interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy. For the remaining period of its existence, the board should be given authority to deal with these maladjustments and inequities, whose scope and nature cannot be clearly foreseen. I am, therefore, issuing a new executive order which will carry forward the criteria for passing upon wage increases as originally laid down in Executive Order 9250, and which will also vest in the board authority to approve or direct increases which are necessary to aid in the effective transition to a peacetime economy. The new executive order will continue the previous requirement that any proposed wage increase affecting prices, if approved or directed by the board, will become effective only if also approved by the director of Economic Stabilization.

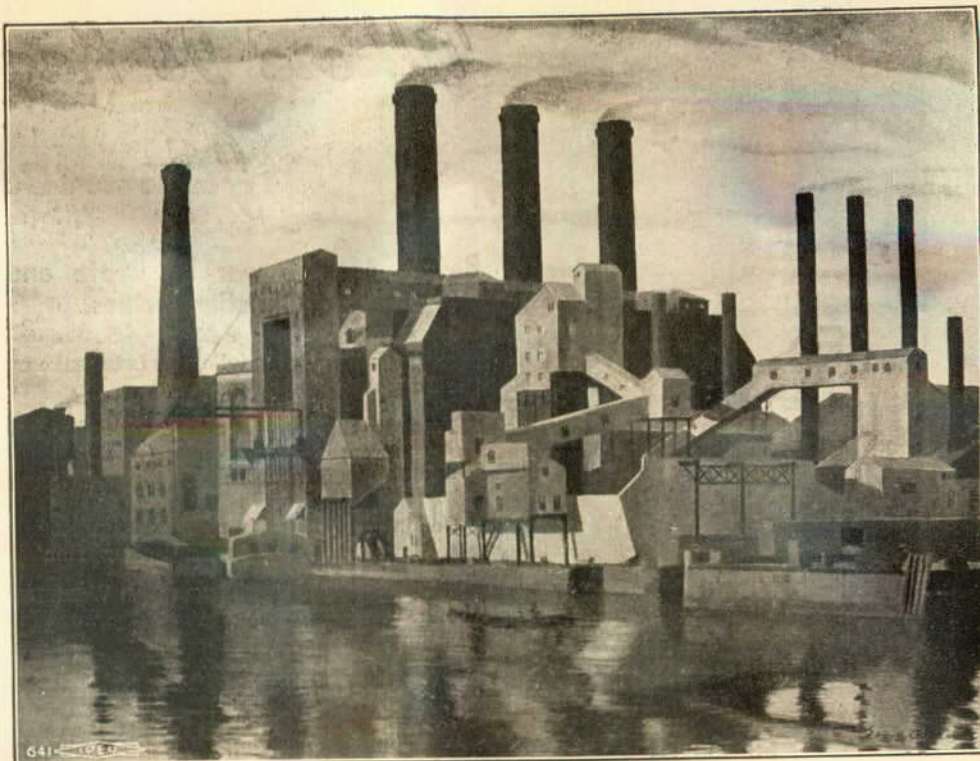
"The War Labor Board should be terminated as soon after the conclusion of the forthcoming industry-labor conference as the orderly disposition of the work of the board and the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act permit, and after facilities have been provided to take care of the wage stabilization functions under the act of October 2, 1942."

Unemployment Benefits

One of the problems in reconversion that is giving a good many headaches in Washington both among labor leaders and among government administrators is the problem of unemployment compensation benefits. The states have amassed a reserve of about \$6 billion for the payment of jobless insurance benefits. The states, however, have been backward in public relations work which would keep workers informed of their rights under state laws, and many workers are careless about collecting their benefits. When they are let out in the factories and mills, they have a sense of relief from routine and go on vacation, and when they return they find that their benefits are outlawed. Labor is arguing that it is essential that these benefits be paid promptly so that the savings of the workers will not be used for living expenses and so the workers will have money to buy the goods when they go off the assembly lines.

President Green has sent a letter to the state federations of labor, advocating the setting up of social security committees for the Federation. President Green said:

"While the hearings on the Kilgore bill and other legislation dealing with problems of reconversion were in progress, members of Congress were literally bombarded with assurances from state officials that the states could handle the matter of unemployment compensation. Largely on the basis of such assurances Congress decided that the major responsibility for unemployment compensation rests with the states. It is now up to the states to make good these assurances by making the changes in their laws necessary to meet the requirements of sound unemployment insurance.



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

CAN AMERICANS MAKE THESE SMOKESTACKS BURN?

"Industry" by Edward Bruce

"There is no conflict between the Federation's desire to see improvement in the state unemployment systems along the lines recommended by the convention and its support of the program for a unified national social insurance system. Each campaign will strengthen the other.

Request

"You will note the closing paragraph of the declaration adopted by the convention includes a recommendation that a committee on social security be appointed in each State Federation of Labor. Many such committees have been appointed and have rendered valuable service both within their states and in support of the Federation's Social Security program. Will you please advise me when such a committee is appointed in your state and let me have the name and address of the chairman."

The American Federation of Labor's Monthly Survey for August is entitled "New Goal—Fifty Per Cent Rise in Living Standards." This bulletin gives some practical suggestions to unions as to their part in the reconversion:

Plan for Unions

"What Unions Can Do. Several things should be done at once to assist members and plan for the present emergency. First: Jobs for members: All members should be instructed to register at once with the U. S. Employment Service for jobs and with the Unemployment Compensation Administration for unemployment compensation. Local unions should inform themselves of all possible job opportunities in the community. They should work with employers and community agencies to promote needed work which will create jobs. Needs of veterans should be given prime consideration, and veterans helped to find jobs.

"Secondly: School for those under 18. A 'Back to School Campaign' should be organ-

ized to see that boys and girls who went to work when the war needed them, go back to finish their education. It is important for them to have the training they need for future advancement.

"Thirdly: Opportunities to improve ability. Now is the time to get in touch with your nearest college or university and get it to furnish courses that will give union members the kind of training or instruction they need. Get the president of the college or university to send someone to consult with you, so you can tell him the kind of courses you need to assist union members and officers in understanding the problems of their industries and training themselves for union work. Do you need to know more about time study or job analysis so you can be sure wages are fairly set? Do you need to know the ability of your industry to pay higher wages, and the problems of prices, materials, competition that affect it? Do your members want courses in parliamentary law or public speaking or writing? Put these and scores of other problems before your educational authorities. Get them to set up evening courses for those at work and daytime courses for those who are temporarily not working. Remember that all veterans have a special allowance for education which enables them to take university courses. Help them to use it wisely, so that the coming period of unemployment may be a time of self-improvement.

"Central labor unions and local unions can set up committees to handle these matters: an employment committee; a veterans' committee; a back to school committee; a committee on advanced education and training. You already have a representative on your local Management-Labor Manpower Committee. He is responsible to guide and assist you in helping members and veterans get jobs. Now is the time to organize your union for emergency service."

Where Is Kagawa, Japanese COOPERATOR?

Before terrible war he wrote and
talked Christian virtues

among those whose privilege it is to make up
the Body of Christ on earth?

"Fervent the vow I swore to fight, nor
falter;

Fight with a faith not flickering, nor
dim;

God is my Father; in my heart an altar
Glows with the sacrifice I offer Him."

Nine years ago the ELECTRICAL WORKERS'
JOURNAL published a poem by Kagawa. This
was the poem:

DISCOVERY *

By KAGAWA

I cannot invent
New things,
Like the airships
Which sail
On silver wings;
But today
A wonderful thought
In the dawn was given,
And the stripes on my robe,
Shining from wear,
Were suddenly fair,
Bright with a light
Falling from Heaven—
Gold, and silver, and bronze
Lights from the windows of Heaven.

And the thought
Was this:
That a secret plan
Is hid in my hand;

That my hand is big,
Big,
Because of this plan.

That God,
Who dwells in my hand,
Knows this secret plan
Of the things He will do for the world
Using my hand!

We do not know where Kagawa is now.
Perhaps he has perished in the maelstrom of
war, but the fact that a Japanese boy can
feel the social spirit of our generation gives
some hope that perhaps the plan of Ameri-
cans to change the outlook for the millions
of Japanese workers will be effective.

Kagawa came to the United States in 1914
and studied in America two years. He studied
at Princeton Theological Seminary. Kagawa
was interested in the industrial workers, but
most of the workers of Japan are farmers
and there is a constant recruitment for the
slums of Japanese cities from the farms.

In 1931 Kagawa organized in his own little
hut the first true peasant union in Japan.
Kagawa has devoted himself to the move-
ment for peasant cooperatives. He built up
a medical cooperative in Tokyo with 6,000
members.

Kagawa has always opposed techniques of
violence and hatred. Strange to say, he or-
ganized the National Anti-War League in
Japan in 1928. At the time of the war,
Kagawa lived in a small village outside of
Tokyo. He traveled a great deal.

Where is Kagawa now?

* From "Songs from the Slums" by Toyohiko
Kagawa. Copyright 1935. Used by permission of
the publishers, Cokesbury Press.

641-1050

WHERE is Kagawa?

Toyohiko Kagawa was a consumptive
boy born in the slums of Japan. Sur-
rounded by sordid things, by disease and
stench, he saw the terrors of the slum life of
the Empire of the Rising Sun. He saw chil-
dren thrown out into the streets. He saw
children sold into slavery. He was put into
prison as an agitator.

What happened to Kagawa amidst all this
tragedy was something that Americans can
understand. He became a Christian and de-
voted himself to working for an economy
based on sound economics and cooperation.
Before the Japanese war his volume called
"Songs from the Slums" was pretty well
known in the United States.

We Too Are Guilty

Sherwood Eddy, the Y. M. C. A. leader,
wrote a preface for this book. Mr. Eddy
said:

"The forces that have made a waste of the
world today are common to the Shinkawa of
Kobe, the East Side of New York, and Lon-
don's Bow. Kagawa is not confronting us
with some far-off tragedy of another hemi-
sphere, but one in which our own hands are
red with guilt. Perhaps this, in addition to
being the terrific indictment of the picture
which the book gives, is also its chief mes-
sage of hope. Its author, as we know, dreams
of a fellowship of Christians around the
earth, of a Christian Internationale, whose
members, sustaining and supporting each
other, shall launch a common attack upon
the social sin which embodies itself in a sys-
tem whose chief by-product is debauched, de-
based, and prostituted human lives.

"If the challenge of Kobe's slums is not
peculiar to Japan, but is common to the East
and the West, may it not be the means of
bringing forth a new, militant solidarity



This Is What Japan Did to China

ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE

Meets in Chicago, October 8

ALVAH SMALL, chairman of the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, has announced that the Electrical Committee will convene in Chicago, October 8-12. This meeting will be the postponed meeting of the regular committee meeting scheduled for May, 1945. The regular committee meeting was postponed due to war conditions. The meeting is looked upon as a crucial meeting inasmuch as the revision of the code will have to be made in the midst of lowered standards incident to the war and to meet rapidly changing conditions in the electrical industry. The National Electrical Code was last revised in 1940.

In the meantime the International Association of Electrical Inspectors has announced regular sectional meetings. The schedule is as follows:

Northwestern section—Longview, Washington, September 24.

Southwestern section—San Francisco, October 1.

Western section—Chicago, October 15.

Southern section—Probably October 29. Place yet to be announced.

Eastern section—New York, November 22.

The sectional meetings of the inspectors are used to discuss imminent changes in the National Electrical Code.

The I. B. E. W. Part

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will take a prominent part in both the inspectors' meetings and the Electrical Committee meeting. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has a National Advisory Code Committee. These men will be present at the Electrical Committee meeting. The personnel looking after the interests of the Brotherhood at the Electrical Committee meeting will be as follows:

William D. Walker, vice president—member

Face revision of National Electrical Code in backwash of lower standards incident to war

Ed J. Brown, president—alternate
David J. Talbot, chairman, National Advisory Code Committee, Chicago

Harry Hilpert, member, National Advisory Code Committee, Seattle, Washington

Dewey Johnson, member, National Advisory Code Committee, Atlanta, Georgia

Charles A. Ward, member, National Advisory Code Committee, Paterson, New Jersey

Nicholas Siggins, member National Advisory Code Committee, San Francisco, Calif.

Pamphlets Distributed

On the eve of the meeting of the Electrical Committee, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers issued a new pamphlet entitled "Principle of Insulation." This pamphlet was prepared by the subscribers to Minority Report on Article 250 Committee of the code. The "Principle of Insulation" is a down-to-earth discussion of the whole problem of bare neutral which has been a moot point in the contest between labor liberals and commercial interests in the Electrical Committee.

Prior to the issuing of the pamphlet "Principle of Insulation," the Brotherhood had issued two other pamphlets which had wide distribution throughout the United States. The first was "I. B. E. W. Principles for United States Relative to Electrical Codes and Standards." The second was "Appraisal by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Various Recommendations of Article Committees."



WILLIAM D. WALKER,
I. B. E. W. vice president and member,
Electrical Committee

In the "Principles" this standard was set up:

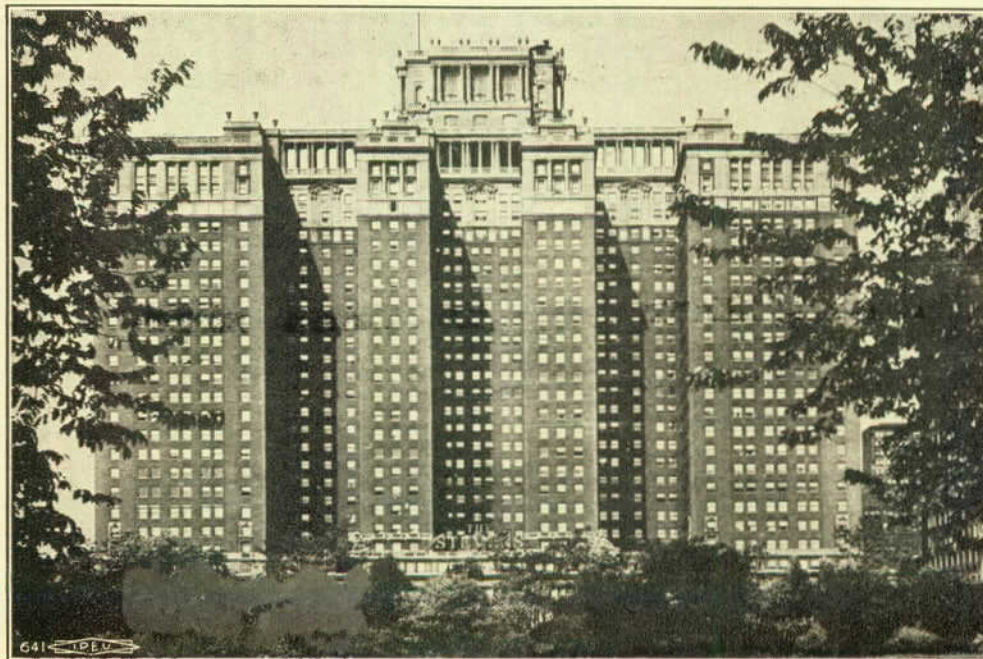
"The minimum standards in each jurisdiction must include one standard requiring provision and maintenance of *adequate* individual insulation on each current-carrying conductor of interior wiring installations at all points on load side of service disconnecting and over-current protection means, up to and including all connected or attached equipment, devices, fittings and appliances. By *adequate*, in this sense, is meant adequate to prevent voltage breakdown or current leakage to any conducting medium—person or thing—including all exposed metal frames or enclosures of raceways and equipment; also *adequate* to prevent such insulation being rendered ineffective, under expectable wear, tear, disturbance, vibration, etc., where conducting wires, tubes, ducts, pipes or other conducting mediums exist or may later be placed near such current carrying interior wiring conductors in either open or concealed spaces, during the life of such wiring."

A Promise

In the second pamphlet the Brotherhood made this promise to its membership:

"After the next edition of the National Electrical Code issues from the actions of the Electrical Committee at its May, 1945, meeting, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will have its working representative or representatives on the Electrical Committee make a prompt, careful study of the code, in the light of the machinery, procedure and representation by which it has been arrived at, and after these reports have been presented to and considered by the National Advisory Code Committee, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will issue a more permanently usable, more detailed appraisal of the issued code.

"This appraisal will set forth any then remaining vitally objectionable code requirements."
(Continued on page 336)



Meeting Place of Electrical Committee, Stevens Hotel, Chicago

BUILDING and CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

500-504 A. F. OF L. BUILDING • WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

District 1461

L. P. LINDELOF, 1st Vice President
RICHARD J. GRAY, 2nd Vice President
WM. J. MCSORLEY, 3rd Vice President
DANIEL J. TOBIN, 4th Vice President



WM. L. HUTCHESON, 5th Vice President
ROBERT BYRON, 6th Vice President
EDW. J. BROWN, 7th Vice President
WM. E. MALONEY, 8th Vice President

HERBERT RIVERS, Secretary-Treasurer

August 21, 1945



Presidents,
National and International Unions
Secretaries,
Building and Construction Trades Councils
Affiliated with the Building and Construction
Trades Department, AFL

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

For some time there has been disagreement between the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Board of Review set up under the provisions of the Stabilization Agreement as to the Board's right to take jurisdiction in jurisdictional dispute cases between trades affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department. This disagreement resulted in this Department's directing its labor member to refuse to participate in any further action of the Board until such time as the Board definitely agreed to refrain from taking any action in jurisdictional disputes.

There is absolutely nothing in any provision of the Stabilization Agreement granting authority to the Board of Review of the Stabilization Agreement to take jurisdiction in jurisdictional disputes. The latest case to come to the attention of this Department is dated July 17, 1945, signed by Louis K. Comstock and Francis J. Robinson as representatives of the government agencies, parties to the Stabilization Agreement. In this particular dispute between the Iron Workers and Plumbers on a job located in the jurisdiction of the Houston, Texas, Building and Construction Trades Council, the two members of the Board of Review, namely the chairman and government representative, reversed the decision which had been consistently made by the resident Vice-Presidents of this Department in conformity with the order of the Executive Council of this Department and concurred in by convention action.

The purpose of this letter is to draw to your attention that no affiliated organization should give any consideration to or in any way subscribe to decisions in jurisdictional disputes issued from the office of the Board of Review of the Stabilization Agreement.

Fraternally yours,

Herbert Rivers

Herbert Rivers,
Secretary-Treasurer

RJG:zg

OEIU #2 a11 641-

Noble Church Leader, LABOR'S FRIEND, Dies

A MAN of the people, who knew the people's sorrows, who never in his long life once separated his heart, mind, or action from the people, ended his illustrious life in St. Paul, Minnesota, in September. Known universally as Father Ryan, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., was a world figure as a leader of thought and action in the field of social economics. He was 76 years old. It is significant that he called his autobiography, published in 1941, "Social Doctrine in Action." He was always motivated by uncommon sense. He was a man's man. His first notable work, "A Living Wage," published in 1906, established him in the forefront of labor economists. This book is described as "probably the most thorough discussion and defense of the laborer's right to decent livelihood that has appeared in any language." His other important works are:

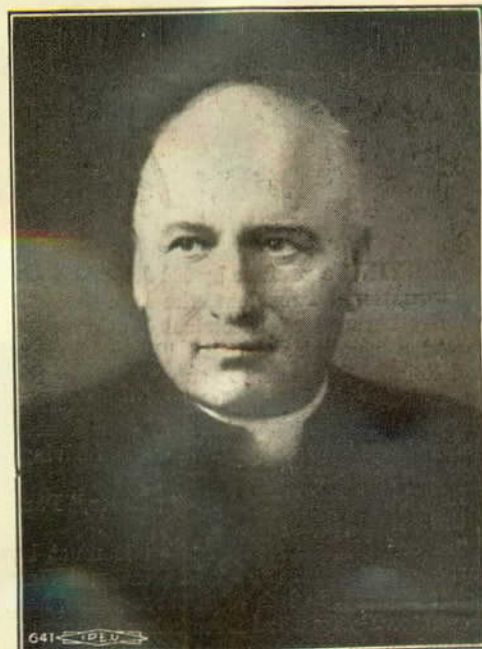
The Norm of Morality—Defined and Applied to Particular Actions
Distributive Justice
Catholic Principles of Politics—The State and Church
Seven Troubled Years
A Better Economic Order
Questions of the Day
Declining Liberty
Social Reconstruction
Socialism: Promise or Menace
The Church and Socialism
Alleged Socialism of the Church Fathers
The Church and Labor
Father Ryan was born on a farm near

Monsignor John A. Ryan, "Father Ryan" to the world, completes long and distinguished career

St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1869. His father and mother were Irish immigrants. On the farm he knew pioneer hardships. There was never any real poverty because the farm took care of the basic wants. Father Ryan describes his early hardships thus:

Early Hardships

"Had the economic conditions of our family been better, we probably would not have worked so hard. When I was nine years of age my father bought a second farm about four miles from the one upon which we lived. Until long after I went to college, that is, until about the year 1896, both farms were encumbered by mortgages. For about 20 years, the rate of interest on one of the two mortgages was 12 per cent annually; on the other the rate was 10 per cent for about 12 years. In the early nineties, the rate on both was reduced to 6 per cent. Although loanable money was much scarcer in those years than it is today, neither of these exorbitant rates was economically necessary. At that time there was no Federal Farm Loan law. Nevertheless, the economic situation presented no good reason for the absence of such legislation. To be sure, any attempt to enact it would have been stigmatized as 'socialistic,' 'revolutionary,' 'anarchistic'—or something worse. The dominant



Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan

economic opinion and policies of the United States in those days were still those of laissez-faire."

Father Ryan never forgot his early experiences which allied him so closely with the pioneer life of America and to the common people. Like many another great leader of thought in his day, Father Ryan acknowledged the influence of Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty" on his thinking.

After schooling in the Northwest Father Ryan began to make connections with the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., which lasted for many years, first as a student and then as a professor.

It was in June 1915 that Father Ryan began his long years of teaching at the Catholic University and in the same year he became a professor of economics and political science at Trinity College. Dr. Ryan also taught at the National Catholic School of Social Service for many years, indeed he retained his teaching posts at the Social Service School and Trinity College until the time of his death.

Father Ryan was truly a busy man, working tirelessly to inculcate in others the liberal views of economic justice which dominated his spirit. In addition to holding three teaching positions simultaneously, Dr. Ryan found time to give innumerable speeches, attend countless conferences, act on many committees, and write hundreds of articles as well as the number of important books mentioned above. He did all this in addition to performing his duties as a priest of God and the activities of his important position at the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Social Action Department

The Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference was founded in 1929. Doctor Ryan became director of this important division, with headquarters in Washington. The principal fields of activity in the Department of Social Action have been industrial relations, citizenship, rural welfare and international relations. It is significant that this department stated in 1939 that "a prominent aim of industry should be to provide stable employment so as to eliminate the insecurity

(Continued on page 336)

Benediction

A prayer delivered by Father Ryan at the dedication of the new U. S. Department of Labor Building:

Almighty God, Creator of heaven and earth, Creator of men, bless, we beseech Thee, this glorious edifice. We recall today the words of the Psalmist: "The heaven of heavens is the Lord's, but the earth He hath given to the children of men." We know that Thou hast made the earth for all Thy children. But we may not forget the primordial sentence: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread, till thou return to the earth out of which thou wast taken." We recall, too, the injunctions of Thy great Apostle: "If a man will not work neither shall he eat" and "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor."

We trust, O Lord, that we are not presumptuous when we invoke these great pronouncements of Holy Writ in support of the following principles: our land and our resources are destined for all our people; private owners are merely stewards of this divine inheritance; faithful stewardship would permit and enable every willing laborer to live as a human person, as a creature made in the image and likeness of God and redeemed by the blood of Christ; and the public authorities are under solemn obligation to enforce these righteous principles.

We believe, O Lord, that all these principles are implicit in the spirit and purposes of the Department of Labor. We beg Thee, O Lord, to inspire and guide all Thy public servants who are charged with the responsibilities of this department. Infuse them with light and courage to apply and effectuate these great truths, even more faithfully in the future than in the past. Graciously extend Thy all-powerful help to the Honorable Secretary and all her co-workers, to our beloved "Chief Magistrate" and to the Congress. May they all, working loyally together, cause Thy justice and Thy charity to dominate and permeate all the relations of industry and labor. Through Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

BROTHERHOOD *Issues Policy* Pamphlet on WAGES

CARRYING a preface by Ed J. Brown, International President, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has issued a pamphlet entitled "Wage Trends and Related Subjects." A sub-title follows—"A Brief Analysis of: Job Spec's and Employee Qualifications, 'Sound and Tested Going Rates,' Wage Rates V. Cost of Living, 'Job Evaluation.'"

In "Sound and Tested Going Rates," Part I, the pamphlet says:

"In considering this question it must be borne in mind that the board [National War Labor Board], in less than three years, has crept steadily forward from being an agency formed solely for the purpose of disposition of labor disputes—but only after all existing procedures had been exhausted—'which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war,' until today the board carries all of the implications of an empirical bureaucracy making its own laws, rules, regulations and procedures and exercising a rigid disciplinary power over 'all employees in the United States' from which their is no appeal."

Artificial Device

The pamphlet concludes that sound and tested going wage rate brackets are an artificial device that works undue hardship and injustice on workers. The pamphlet says:

"It should now be clear that the Brotherhood would be extremely derelict in its responsibility to the membership if at any time, or place, the Brotherhood, as such, permitted its seal to be affixed to either the

Definitive statements on War Labor Board devices; job descriptions; job evaluation; and cost of living standard

procedure or results of the National War Labor Board's activities in this matter of so-called 'Sound and Tested Going Wage Rate Bracket'.

"Furthermore in the event that the board, with or without the assistance of employers, persists in this scheme of dictating what a competitive or monopolistic employer may pay for labor or for what wages the worker must perform his daily tasks then we have no alternative but to resist all such impositions through any or all of those legitimate means that may from time to time present their use as warranted by the immediate circumstances."

In Job Descriptions and "Employee Qualifications," Part II, the fallacies underlying this device, fabricated by the employers, are laid bare. A good deal of fun is poked at the methods used. The pamphlet points out:

"With the worker in a standing position grasping an object weighing 30 pounds at waist height and required to lift that weight level with the top of the head, with one hand, the award might be 10 points. With the money value of a point set at one-quarter cent the wage value of the lifting motion would be two and one-half cents. The hourly rate being based upon the frequency with which the motion is repeated or in combina-

tion with other 'point' values assigned to degree of smell required, foresight, judgment, etc."

The pamphlet concludes:

"But the experts go merrily on their way creating these purely artificial and extremely vulnerable 'yardsticks' for the measurement of mental and bodily attributes, 'yardsticks' that have no foundation in fact and the use of which can only result in creating a world of moronic automatons."

In Part III, "Job Evaluation", the method is again pinioned by reason. It is stamped as another cheap employer's device. Job evaluation is defined:

Nothing New

"Job evaluation is new in name only. Actually, it is the same old problem of properly apportioning the fruits of human toil that has bedeviled mankind ever since the master-servant division of the human race took place untold centuries ago."

The pamphlet concludes:

"We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that 'point' rating systems are far from being the scientific yardsticks that industry in general would have us believe them to be. But just to cinch the discussion we recite the method used by still another expert."

In Part IV we have cost of living. The pamphlet says:

"We are not at all impressed with the theory of pegging wage rates to the cost of living. It may be true that the cost of living is a factor in wage determination, but it is far from being either the principal or only factor. Furthermore, by cataloging wages with commodities labor itself becomes a commodity and thus returns to the labor auction block of early American history."

"It was only through the bitter struggles of organized labor over the entire history of the United States that the worker has been rescued from such an auction and we do not believe that our local unions want to indicate any desire to return to such conditions."

"Labor is not a commodity and wages are not the price of labor."

The pamphlet concludes:

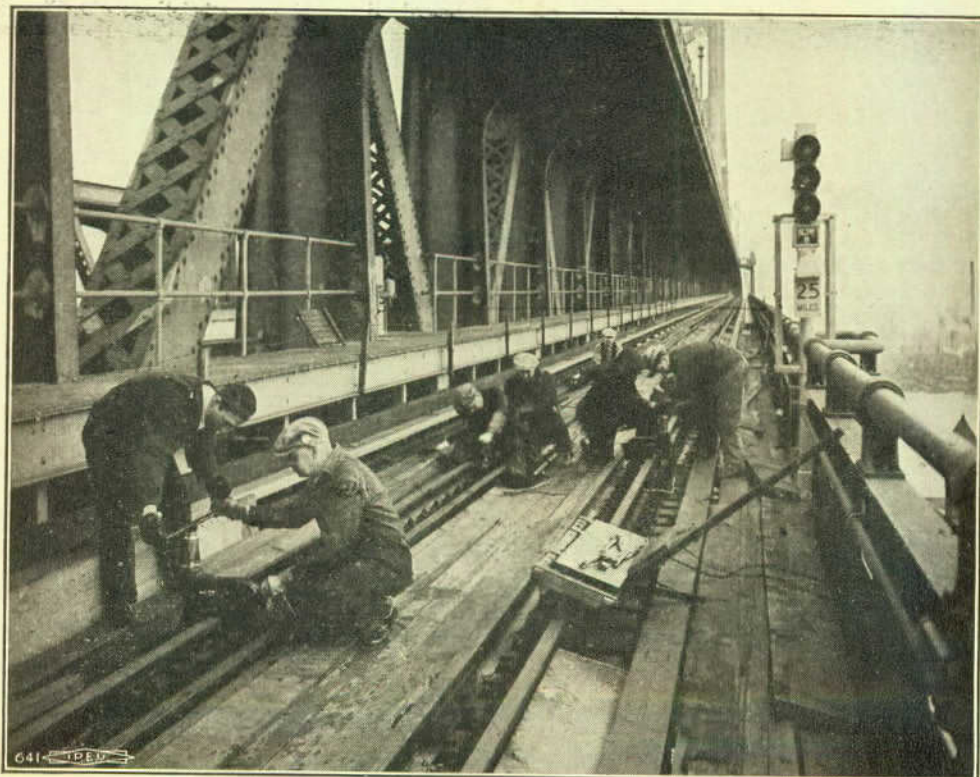
"In this we are inferentially requested to completely ignore those factors which have a far greater effect than does labor cost on commodity prices. To cite a few we mention: incompetent management; false and misleading distribution of factory overhead expense; false capitalization (watered stock); fake competition; speculative investment; stock manipulation; monopolistic control; patent royalties; legislative price pegging and subsidies; false expansion, and waste, both planned and unplanned."

That the pamphlet is a reasoned job is illustrated by the conclusion reached by the authors. The pamphlet concludes:

"Nothing in this pamphlet should be construed as to bar local unions from using any and all legitimate means in efforts to secure equitable wage rates."

"Job evaluation may, in some instances, lend itself to the removal of inequities and inequalities within a department or plant, but care must be exercised to the end that

(Continued on page 336)



These men have voice in the evaluation of their jobs

FOLLOWING a policy of meeting postwar problems on a cooperative plan, representatives of the wire and cable locals of the electrical industry met in New York City recently.

Presiding officer—William D. Walker, International vice president

Acting secretary—Lloyd P. Ritter, representative

Principal speaker—Ed J. Brown, International president

Guests and speakers—

J. T. Meinert, president, Local No. 1, St. Louis

J. J. Morrell, business manager, Local No. 1, St. Louis

S. J. Cristiano, representative

P. J. Healy, representative

W. Beedie, representative

H. Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager, Local No. 3, New York

Local union representation—

Local No. 3, New York, N. Y.: M. Damiana, New York City; B. Schepis, New York City; C. Plunkett, New York City; M. McGonigle, New York City; A. DiAngelo, New York City; M. Thomas, Yonkers; M. McCredie, Yonkers; V. Thompson, Yonkers; J. Frey, Yonkers; W. Bogan, Yonkers; F. Pritez, Long Island City; W. Monahan, Long Island City; W. Jameson, Haverstraw; J. Iacofano, Haverstraw; N. Curran, Haverstraw; S. Wadson, Haverstraw; H. Ottis, Haverstraw; J. Pace, Brooklyn; J. Sciortino, Brooklyn; A. O'Neil, Brooklyn; N. Caracciolo, Brooklyn; E. Gobe, Maspeth; J. Huffnagle, Maspeth; J. Robinson, Maspeth.

Local No. 1001, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: W. Schrode; D. Richardson.

Local No. 1164, Perth Amboy, N. J.: A. Buffano, J. Bassarab, L. Murray, J. Scannell.

Local No. 868, Bayonne, N. J.: J. Fisher, N. Kavulia.

Local No. 1073, Ambridge, Pa.: H. Anderson, D. Meinert.

Local No. 1130, Trenton, N. J.: E. Wargo, T. Dubosky.

Local No. 1088, Conshohocken, Pa.: M. Mundy, J. Doran.

President Brown outlined his opinion on postwar planning for the membership of the Brotherhood and said we may receive some cooperation from some industrialists and none from others. In regard to national problems, the parent organization has won many benefits for the membership, however, all groups must cooperate and work toward a common goal in order that all may benefit. We have come to the realization that some manufacturing groups will be required to work under an incentive system or other methods which do not entirely conform to the principles and policies we strive to attain. Such conditions shall be treated as local problems and through cooperation we will obtain the greatest benefits for the members involved.

For the Good of All

Returning to the subject of the parent organization, Brother Brown explained that the I. B. E. W. was not organized with the intent that certain groups (i.e. linemen, wiremen, construction, inside or outside, or other groups) should receive special consideration but with the fundamental principle that such an organization would

WIRE-CABLE Conference

Develops Solutions

Meeting in New York City, industry problems are surveyed. President Brown gives keynote address

be of benefit to all in the industry. He related that we were all here to create new ideas and new material which ultimately insures the future. We must all maintain our respective part in the program and the resulting benefits will eventually appear in the homes of the workers. This program for the future can only be realized through the absolute cooperation of the various groups of the Brotherhood. Brother Brown told the delegates that there was possibly a time when this was a selfish organization and did not advance the principles of organization as it should in order to extend to all workers in the industry the benefits of such organization. As a result of this lack of foresight we are now subject to a "fear" and that is one of the reasons we are here today. It is recognized that we all have a "fear" that tomorrow may change some of our conditions. The thought of this possibility of change is the promoting element of this inherent "fear." We will have no fear of "fear" if we continue to work together and cooperate, coordinate all our efforts for the benefit of all. When this becomes our accomplishment, then the resultant benefits will become apparent in our working sphere and in our homes.

In Postwar Planning

President Brown commented on the restrictive government regulations and their effect on the fundamental principles of organized labor. How the National War Labor Board and its college professors sought to convince the worker that they should prescribe the working conditions and instruct the worker how he may live. Brother Brown stated that the worker always fights for his rights and especially today because those rights are being challenged by people who

do not have the right to determine the conditions under which a worker should exist. In regard to the program for postwar planning we must maintain that the worker must have a shorter workweek than heretofore and retain the same amount of take-home pay. It is common economics that a worker's plane of living is adjusted to his take-home pay. If the hours of work are not decreased then the inventories of stock will soon overwhelm the number of jobs available.

In the Early Days

Brother Brown related his experience of early days when he was required to work a 60-hour week at 34 cents per hour and how, through organization, the worker's standard of living has been advanced on the theory that the worker is entitled to his hire which will enable him to provide adequately for his home and family. In expressing his views on education, Brother Brown advised that we should all endeavor to acquire as much education as possible and use what we acquire for the best interests of the membership and the Brotherhood. He stressed the point that all members should take active part in their local unions and strive to obtain office and learn to give cooperation and their best efforts to promote the welfare of the organization.

Chairman Walker explained that this group and program was not an official body and it was not the intent that it should invade or remove any local union autonomy. We do not want any misunderstandings on that score. The intent is to aid and assist wire and cable local unions with their negotiations and problems and this can be realized only through cooperation and desire. Therefore it is the suggestion of the chair that the local unions involved forward the following to the district office as soon as possible:

1. Agreement or contract now in effect

(Continued on page 336)



I. B. E. W. Delegates to Wire-Cable Conference



University of Wisconsin from the Air

Army-Navy School Enrolls 850,000

MADISON, Wisconsin, is known the world over as an educational center. This reputation has been given to this city by the University of Wisconsin, a liberal state university. Now a new claim on the world's attention has been made by the United States Armed Forces Institute, with general headquarters at Madison. This is a popular university for Army and Navy personnel with a present enrollment of 850,000 members, the largest university in the world. The USAFI has the following branches:

Africa-Middle East Branch, USAFI
APO 787, % Postmaster
New York, New York

Alaskan Branch, USAFI
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

Antilles Department Branch, USAFI
APO 851, % Postmaster
Miami, Florida

Central Pacific Branch, USAFI
APO 958, % Postmaster
San Francisco, California

European Branch, USAFI
APO 413, % Postmaster
New York, New York

India-Burma Branch, USAFI
APO 885, % Postmaster
New York, New York

Mediterranean Branch, USAFI
APO 512, % Postmaster
New York, New York

Panama Canal Department Branch, USAFI
APO 834, % Postmaster
New Orleans, Louisiana

Great popular university has world-wide branches. Electrical courses offered

South Pacific Branch, USAFI
APO 502, % Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Southwest Pacific Area Branch, USAFI
APO 501, % Postmaster
San Francisco, California

The courses are conducted by correspondence. The curriculum is very large.

High School Courses

- 14 subjects in the field of business, mostly bookkeeping and accounting
- 17 courses in the field of English
- 7 in the field of history and civics
- 19 in the field of mathematics
- 7 in the field of science
- 9 in the field of secretarial work

Technical Courses

- 1 in agriculture
- 4 in Army clerical
- 14 in aviation and automotive
- 15 in building and construction
- 19 in drafting and applied art
- 12 in electricity, electronics and radio
- 5 in marine engineering
- 16 in mechanics and engineering
- 13 in metal working
- 3 in photography and plastics
- 12 in railways and transportation

College Courses

- 8 in accounting
- 10 in economics and business law

- 4 in education and psychology
- 15 in English and journalism
- 15 in foreign languages
- 27 in history, government and sociology
- 8 in management and merchandising
- 11 in mathematics
- 2 in science

The United States Armed Forces Institute has worked out affiliated courses with leading colleges and universities of the country. The students through the Armed Forces Institute may enroll in these universities and take up the courses desired.

In keeping with the spirit of the great popular university, enlisted personnel of the Army and enlisted and officer personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard have to pay only a \$2.00 fee with the first application.

Round Table Topics

Moreover, the Armed Forces Institute is trying to stimulate round table discussion on many important topics. The institute provides round table manuals for participants in round table discussions. These manuals cover a wide field as their titles indicate.

Guide for Discussion Leaders

- What is Propaganda?
- What Shall Be Done About Germany After the War?
- What Shall Be Done With the War Criminals?
- Can We Prevent Future Wars?
- How Shall Lend-Lease Accounts Be Settled?
- Is the Good Neighbor Policy a Success?
- What Has Alaska to Offer Postwar Pioneers?
- Will There Be Work For All?
- Why Co-ops? What Are They? How Do They Work?
- What Lies Ahead for the Philippines?
- Can War Marriages Be Made to Work?
- Do You Want Your Wife to Work After the War?
- Shall I Build a House After the War?
- What Will Your Town Be Like?
- Shall I Go Back to School?
- Shall I Take Up Farming?
- Does It Pay to Borrow?
- Will the French Republic Live Again?
- Our British Ally
- Our Chinese Ally
- The Balkans—Many Peoples, Many Problems
- Australia: Our Neighbor "Down Under"
- What Future for the Island of the Pacific?
- Our Russian Ally
- GI Radio Roundtable

Electrical Courses

There are 30,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the armed services. All of these are eligible for entrance into the popular university conducted by the armed forces. Here is the curriculum offered in electricity, electronics and radio:

J 312. Electrical Measuring Instruments

Electrostatics and magnetism; measurement of electricity, resistance, and temperature; a-c and d-c electrical measurement;

watt-hour meters and instrument transformers. 8 lessons. Prerequisite: H 149 or equivalent; H 156 desirable.

J 313. Elementary Electricity

Electric circuits and currents; resistance; cells and batteries; magnetism and electromagnetism; generators, motors, and meters. 10 lessons.

J 314. Applied Electricity

Practical electric wiring; construction, maintenance, and repair of d-c armatures, fractional-horsepower motors, a-c motors, and induction motors; storage batteries; electric heating and electric furnaces. 17 lessons. Prerequisite: H 148 or equivalent.

J 315. Principles and Applications of Electric Illumination

The science and art of illumination; materials and apparatus; specifications and requirements of indoor and outdoor lighting; flood lighting; electric signs. 9 lessons.

J 316. Radio for Beginners

(Self-teaching). Enroll for EM 415 (sec. V).

J 317. Radio Code

Enroll for EM 406 (sec. V).

J 318. Radio Communication—Part I

Principles of radio communication, d-c and a-c circuits, resonance, electrical and sound waves, receivers, loudspeakers; vacuum tubes, amplifiers, oscillators. 15 lessons. Prerequisite: H 149 or equivalent; H 147 and H 156 desirable.

J 319. Radio Communication—Part II

Modulation, detectors, and rectifiers; amplifiers, public address systems; broadcast radio receivers. 15 lessons. Prerequisite: J 318 or equivalent experience.

J 320. Theory and Construction of Electrical Machines

Direct-current machines; alternating current circuits and motors, alternators, transformers; synchronous converters; alternating-current rectifiers; industrial motor applications. 12 lessons. Prerequisites: None. H 147 desirable.

J 321. Electrical Engineering—Part I

Theory of design and operation of direct-current machinery. 15 lessons. Prerequisite: C 718 or equivalent.

J 322. Electrical Engineering—Part II

Application of electrical theory to the construction and operation of d-c motors. 15 lessons. Prerequisite: J 321 or similar background.

J 323. Electrical Engineering—Alternating-Current Machinery

Alternating currents: principles of design, construction, and operation of the transformer and of the various types of a-c machines. 24 lessons. Prerequisite: mathematics through Calculus.

Transition

The Armed Forces Institute is engaged too in a campaign to get veterans to understand their rights under the law and their rights for reemployment. It has issued an attractive pamphlet called "From Military Service to Civil Service". This pamphlet points out, for example, how to apply for a civil service job:

"How may a veteran—or any person—who is interested in Federal employment find out about job opportunities?

"Announcements and applications for civil service examinations may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office—except that in cities where regional offices of

the commission are located, they must be obtained at the regional offices—and at the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C.

"What agencies cooperate with the United States Civil Service Commission in furnishing information about Federal civil service employment to veterans?

"State Vocational Rehabilitation Services, the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission—which has a special Veterans' Employment Service—the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency, and similar agencies. Information about Federal employment is also available to veterans at Army and Navy hospitals and at Army separation centers.

"What is the procedure to be followed in applying for a civil service job?

"Applicants must file an application for employment, and—in the case of preference claimants—the appropriate preference forms, with the office of the commission designated in the examination announcement. It is important to fill out an application for civil service employment with great care; failure to state one's qualifications completely and accurately may result in loss of opportunity for employment.

"Is it necessary for a veteran to take a

civil service examination in order to get a job with the Federal Government?

Veteran Preference

"Yes, if the job is in the 'classified' service (that part of the Federal service subject to civil service law). All applicants for such positions must take civil service examinations. Veterans are given preference in these examinations through the addition of five or 10 points to their earned numerical ratings.

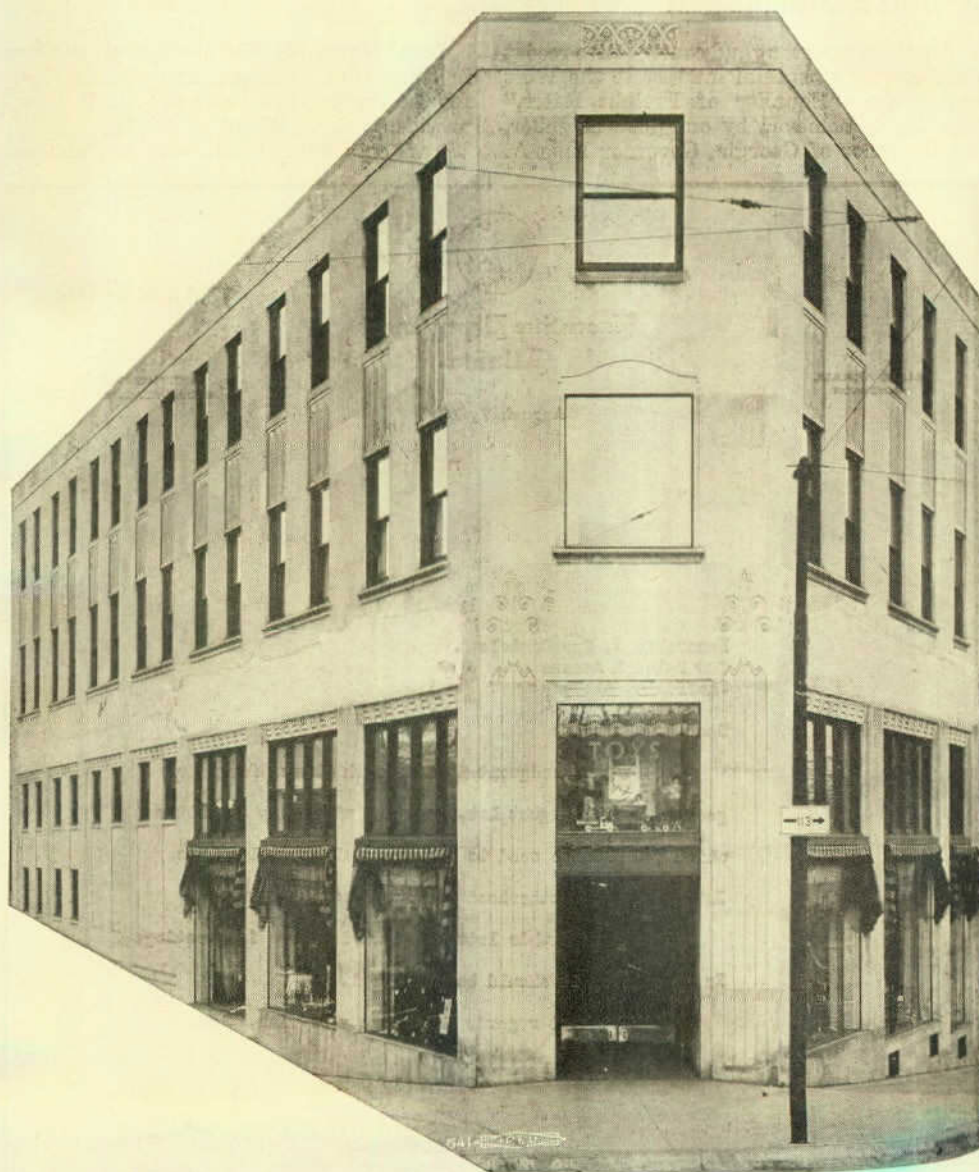
"What type of appointment will a veteran receive if he is appointed to a Federal position before the end of the war?

"In most cases, he will receive—like other wartime Federal employees—a war-service appointment, to extend for not more than six months after the war."

The interest of students is stimulated in various professional work and the Armed Forces Institute has issued a series of briefs for students interested in architecture, banking, chemistry, the church, medicine, forestry, law, radio and other professions.

The Armed Forces Institute is under the general direction of Brigadier General Osborn and Colonel Spalding.

Democracy moves upon education and it is significant that out of the global war has come the greatest popular university in the world.



Headquarters of U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin

Alabama Local APPROVES CUT in Railroad Rates

By GUY DANIELS, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 558

FROM one of our friendly local newspapers, the *Tri-Cities Daily*, we learned that the enemies of the people have made some progress in fighting the Missouri Valley Authority. Those enemies have banded themselves together, under the title of "Water Lobby." There are 31 organizations united under the above title. No doubt all of them are members of our bitterest enemy, "the National Association of Manufacturers." For the information of our Brothers, who get a vote in Montana, we note that Senator James E. Murray of Montana has introduced a bill before Congress to set up an MVA. We wish to congratulate you and the State of Montana on your selection of this great man. No doubt you have more information on this subject than we.

A Great Accomplishment

Another important and constructive recent development of special interest to the West and South—"Equality of Freight Rates," was finally achieved by our good neighbor, the Governor of Georgia, Governor Ellis A.

Believes freight rate differential seriously handicapped South and cut standard of living. Arnall approves

Arnall. Unfair practices of the railroads for many years have retarded agriculture, industry and commerce over an area of many thousands of square miles. We are grateful to Governor Arnall for obtaining justice in this matter. No doubt some of the previously mentioned "31 organizations," which compose the "Water Lobby," will throw everything at Governor Arnall except the kitchen sink, if he should run for the U. S. Senate. When Georgia needs another good Senator we hope our friends and Brothers there will seriously consider Governor Arnall. He has ideas remarkably similar to the great Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Local Union No. 558 has a swell sub-local in Huntsville, Alabama. The officers elected for the ensuing two years are: L. R. Couch, president; C. Y. Allen, recording secretary. We are especially proud of our recording sec-

retary, Brother C. Y. Allen. He shows remarkable talent and proficiency in the execution of his duties. The younger generation are ever destined to excel in all their enterprises. Brother W. A. Jones, who has been a faithful member of L. U. No. 558 more than 26½ years and American Legion Post No. 11 for many years, is a candidate for city commissioner in Florence, Alabama. We wish our Brother great success in his venture.

A Vote of Confidence

According to the final official count of our recent election, most of the former officials of L. U. No. 558 have been reelected. The tabulation shows a wide margin of popularity, the British call it a vote of confidence, which is quite descriptive. The officers elected for the ensuing two years are:

J. O. Brown, president; O. E. Farley, vice president; George E. Jackson, business manager; W. R. Bloss, treasurer; Tom Bosley, recording secretary.

Executive board: Joe Stutts, W. A. Jones, Glen Swallows, Jimmie Lummus, F. A. Cantrell.

Examining board: Guy Acker, O. H. Barham, and W. O. Allen.

Our business manager, Brother George E. Jackson, is a seasoned veteran business manager. He has fought many victorious battles for all crafts in the jurisdiction, in addition to performing the innumerable duties as skipper of the Good Ship 558. His work on wages and conditions for our members employed by TVA has been so successful as to set a standard through his toil, which will probably be used by the MVA and other similar organizations. No doubt thousands of our Brothers will benefit by this good work, in the years to come.

There is a shipyard in our jurisdiction that enjoyed a \$1.50 scale for months, when dozens of shipyards in the U. S. A. were struggling to get up to \$1.20. With the advice of Brother G. X. Barker, Curley McMillan, Ted Loftis and G. M. Freeman the above and many other blessings too numerous to mention, have been realized by L. U. No. 558 and neighboring local unions.

Welcome Home, Veterans!

The returning World War II veterans have been joyfully welcomed back into L. U. No. 558. Those who are able to work are quickly placed on jobs that are the best available in the jurisdiction. There are 250 members of L. U. 558 in the armed forces, too many to list here. We have lost one member, Coy W. Phillips, F.C. 1c. USNR, who has given his life for his country. He will not be forgotten. We pray for the early and safe return of all veterans.

Work in this jurisdiction is not so abundant as it has been in the past. We were unfortunate in the loss of one defense plant that was under construction. Negotiation for completion of this construction is under way. With the power of Senator Lister Hill and Congressman John Sparkman, success will be assured. These men have been good friends and we of Alabama are proud to have them represent us in the national capitol.



Executive Department
Atlanta

ELLIS ARNALL
GOVERNOR

August 7, 1945

REC'D AUG 23 1945

M. E. THOMPSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Honorable J. Guy Daniels
609 Raleigh Avenue
Sheffield, Alabama

Dear Mr. Daniels:

Acknowledgment is made with thanks for your good letter of August 1st, together with copy of letter which you plan to send to the Official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

I have read this letter and it is quite interesting. In my opinion it should be published.

With highest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ellis Arnall
Governor

es/sw

(First in a series of two articles)

Southern governors' conference at Mobile in mid-summer heard new revised railroad rate schedules discussed by TVA expert.

MAY 15, 1945, is destined to be one of the great dates in the economic history of the nation. On this date the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered that a key group of freight rates be revised. In this history-making document, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered

- (1) the establishment of a uniform "freight classification" in all parts of the United States except the states west of the Rocky Mountains;
- (2) that uniform "class rates" be ultimately established in the same territories at about 15 per cent above those now in effect in the Northeast;
- (3) a temporary change raising the "class rates" in the Northeast, 10 per cent and lowering the "class rates" in the remainder of the affected territories 10 per cent. This provision does not eliminate the difference that now exists between regions but it does go part way.

To the "man on the street" the order was not particularly dramatic. It is as thick as a St. Louis telephone book, and it deals with borsome technicalities on a subject in which the average citizen is not interested. Many businessmen, of course, were aware that the order means some changes in the competitive positions of various businesses. But there are those who see much more in this order revising freight rates: A milestone in the development of national policy that permits a full development of the resources of this great country.

Where Do We Go From Here?

There are other more detailed provisions in the order that are of less importance than those I have just enumerated. The complexity of the order itself tends to obscure its real significance. Public discussion between those who believe the order will aid in the industrial development of the South and West and those who believe it will hinder this development further obscures the issue. But the order has been issued and it is now up to the people of the country, and to businessmen in particular, to find out what is best to do to adapt business development to the new set of circumstances. In other words, "Where do we go from here?"

If we will examine the history of the recent ICC action, one aspect at least of a sound course for the future will, I think, be clear. The old system of freight rates had grown up gradually over half a century. Why did the ICC order it changed?

First, it is appropriate to recall that the pioneer in the thinking underlying this order now serves on the Interstate Commerce Commission—Mr. J. Haden Alldredge. A native of the South, Commissioner Alldredge became familiar with the problem through studies he made years ago when he was on the Public Service Commission of Alabama. He carried them further in the TVA and was the author of TVA's first two reports to the President and the Congress on freight rates which have frequently been referred to in public discussion of the freight rate problem. Commissioner Alldredge thoroughly and objectively analyzed the freight rate structure to determine its effect upon the welfare of the nation.

FREIGHT RATES to South Considered Advantageous

By JOHN P. FERRIS, Director of Commerce Department, TVA

New revised rate structure believed to benefit all the people in southern states. Affects standard of living

Leaders of thought in the South and West came to the conclusion that their regions were being discriminated against. Personally, I do not believe that this was the principal consideration which led the ICC to its conclusion. The weight of the interests in favor of retaining the status quo greatly outweighed the voices from the South and West who wanted a change.

No Quick Migration

I cannot believe that the ICC issued its order because it thought it would bring about quick migration of industry to the South and West—a moving of factories and businesses which already existed in Connecticut and New Jersey and Illinois into Arkansas and Nebraska and Alabama and North Carolina. Surely the ICC would have hesitated to assume such a responsibility, and surely the Congress of the United States would have questioned the change in freight rate structures if it had been proposed on that basis.

Of course the commission and the Congress realized that the South and West were under-industrialized. Of course they realized that an infusion of industry in those regions was essential to their welfare.

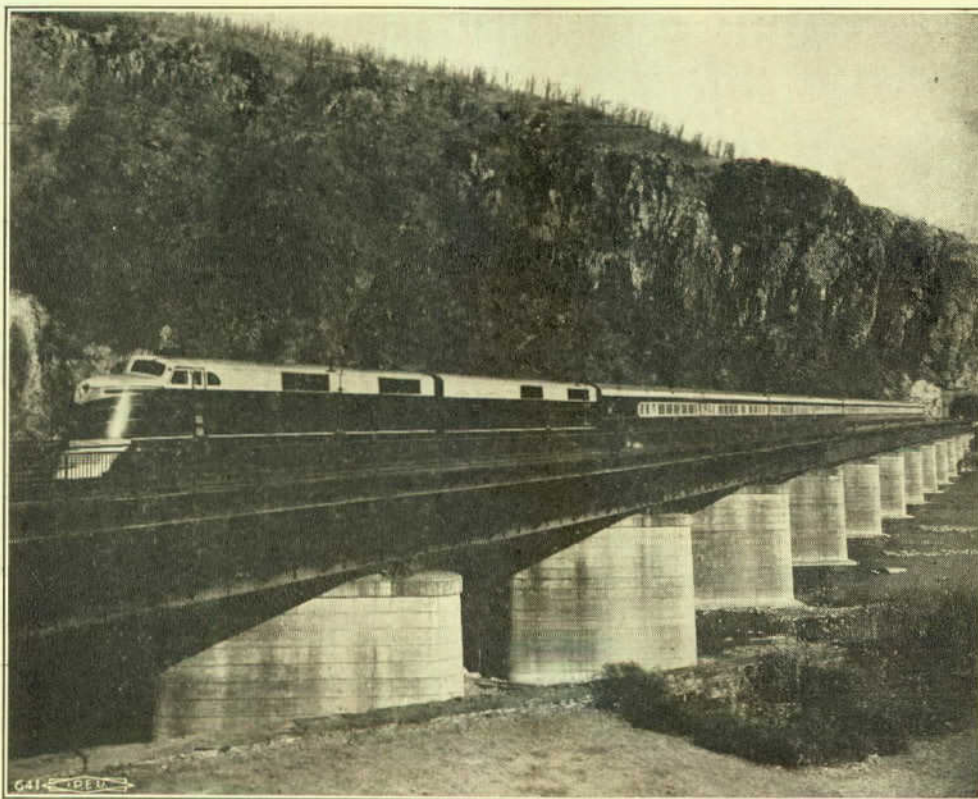
But the record of ICC's investigation, on the basis of which the May 15 order was issued, shows no inclination on the commission's part to attempt to foster such a migration of industry.

Equal Opportunity

It is my personal belief that the commission was strongly influenced by the feeling that the people of every region should have the *right and equal opportunity* to develop industry based upon their resources; that a large part of the freight rate structure of the United States has violated this right and failed to grant this opportunity; and that the entire national economy would be more productive if industry were free to decide where it could operate most efficiently, without the intervention of artificial handicaps, one of which has been the regionalized structure of freight rates; that is to say, where there are (1) the necessary amount of suitable raw materials; (2) a backlog local market which can expand and absorb new industrial products, so that new industries need not look entirely outside their region for their markets; and (3) the required business initiative, technical leadership and labor skills.

Let me quote from the letter by which the TVA transmitted its final report on this subject, entitled "Regionalized Freight Rates: Barrier to National Productiveness," to the President on March 8, 1943: "The

(Continued on page 330)



Transportation de luxe

Courtesy B. & O. Railroad

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers L. U. No. 716 in Houston, Texas, now has 80 men registered in a class held in the offices of the Crouse-Hinds Company. These men are engaged primarily in industrial, refinery, rubber and chemical industries and the school is based on Article 500 of the National Electric Code with the balance of the code fitting in so as to make a complete course.

The idea for this school goes to the Pfeiffer Electric Company, a Houston contracting firm. They had done a job in a refinery and because there had never been any emphasis or instructions on explosion-proof installations, an ordinary fitting was installed within the bounds of an explosive area. Failure occurred in the system and showed up at the fitting which was the weakest link in the installation, and could have resulted in serious fire. Two transport trucks were loading aviation gasoline nearby, but fortunately the mixture of vapors was rich enough that it did not ignite.

Knowledge vs. Hazards

After this occurred, Mr. Pfeiffer had a complete inspection made of all his installations by Crouse-Hinds Company men and asked the Crouse-Hinds Company representatives to hold an instruction course in electrical installations in hazardous locations for his men. These were received so enthusiastically that the men carried the idea back to the local union. Mr. S. R. Smith, business agent, and Mr. G. I. Lawson, assistant business agent, realizing that this instruction was vital for their men, decided to underwrite such a class and asked A. and M. College to sponsor it through its Engineering, Science, Management War Training program of the Federal Government.

Pfeiffer Electric Company likewise had the Associated General Contractors office here go on record as endorsing such a course and they went one step further and asked the local Electrical Workers Union to send their men to this school.

After the first meeting it was found that

Texas Local Holds School on CODE

By G. I. LAWSON, L. U. No. 716

Acquaints members with intricacies of standards. Also establishes electronics school

there would be between 50 and 80 registered, so the class was broken into two sections. After the lectures, the men are served supper at one of the local restaurants. The dinners are sponsored by various contractors, supply houses, manufacturers and the union itself.

Attendance Grows

The regular course of instructions includes lectures on the code as applied to industrial or refinery installations. Guest speakers and the sponsor's speakers give talks and demonstrations on equipment relating to the course. The total attendance has gone from 36 to 83, with 25 more wishing to start if another class can be organized. At the end of the course, which consists of 24 meetings (one night a week), all of the men who have satisfactorily completed the course will receive certificates from A. and M. College. The Crouse-Hinds Company will issue a card indicating that they have satisfactorily passed the course on Article 500 of the National Electric Code and are qualified to make installations in hazardous locations.

Throughout the course the men receive hints on the different types of electrical equipment so that they may go out and sell the ideas to the customer, thereby making a better job for him and more work for the contractors and electricians.

Several other courses of this same type have been started in this section and in-

quiries have been coming in as to the method for setting up such a course to A. and M. College and the local union. Any information that might be desired on setting up such a course may be obtained from the Electrical Contractors Association, Electrical Workers Local Union No. 716, or the A. and M. College.

Local Electronics School

There has been a great deal of discussion in the last few months on the subject of the controlling of electrical equipment by electronic devices. The general consensus seems to be that this is going to revolutionize the whole motor control setup.

To aid the journeyman electrician in obtaining a better understanding of the principles underlying the installation, maintenance and servicing of unfamiliar electronics equipment under conditions and handicaps that were never anticipated by the designing engineer or the manufacturer, Mr. G. I. Lawson, of L. U. 716, conceived the idea of making available to the journeymen electricians, through courses sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and the A. and M. College of Texas, a complete course covering all the fundamentals of industrial electronics and electronic control from a power standpoint. This course will supply the practicing journeyman electrician with practical instruction in the functions and applications of electronic equipment in industry. It introduces the necessary laws and methods of applying the principles of electron flow to the solution of fundamental circuits. The course covers two of the parallel paths, first of which is the fundamental electricity upon which all work in the electrical field is based including a review of code practices as they are being modified, mathematics as they become necessary, and basic laws of DC and AC circuits. The second parallel series of courses is that which covers the new laws of electronic flow and its application to industrial control. The whole is built around the fact that the journeyman electrician is familiar with the mechanics of control equipment and all of the work is set up on this basis. Electron flow has been considered mysterious and complicated. However, by profuse use of illustrative films and discussion the subject becomes simplified. The functions of the various tubes as intricate parts of circuits are emphasized rather than the phenomena taking place within the tubes themselves. Thus we avoid the necessity of using complicated mathematical formulas which are so often used in electronics courses and are of interest only to the design engineer.

This course would differ from that given at Marquette principally in the fact that there a few key men received the training and in this plan all the information would be available to all members interested. They would be allowed to follow on through the course as fast as they could receive benefit from it.

(Continued on page 331)



1944-45 National Electrical Code Class, Local No. 716

Reading from left to right, front row: T. C. Stautberg, F. F. Soland, T. B. Peebles, Jack Hooper, I. P. Surgi, B. H. Garrison, H. R. Snyder, Fred Nias, G. G. Griffin.
Second row: H. J. Lauter, R. L. Jole, J. B. Moore, H. A. Moy, Leland Ueckert, C. D. Gilbert, M. E. McKenna, Joe Rosselli, A. G. Nauck, Glen Wolfe, G. B. Jamison.
Third row: E. R. Hemphill, Thurston May, J. W. Johnson, J. F. Mueller, W. F. MacDougall, O. W. Fitz, J. F. Bagwell, L. N. Prenk, A. E. Stevens.
Fourth row: Charles Harris, Ralph Davis, D. O. Clem, William Dorton, David Craton, N. de Palma, Neil Collins, J. O. Colwell, L. C. Doss, C. E. Stevens, A. R. Brewton, J. J. McKenna, P. E. McKenna, A. L. Jacobsen, H. A. Atteberry.
Back row: S. J. Martin, A. E. Burkhart, W. R. Fink, P. A. Alexander, G. I. Lawson, Dr. G. W. Schlesselman, E. P. Schroeder, A. L. Guynes, F. L. Grimm.

England Girds for Expansion of Power

(Based on annual report of Central Electricity Board.)

PREPARATION of programs for the expansion of generating capacity involves forecasting the future trend of demands for electricity, and the added uncertainty resulting from the new and constantly changing conditions since the outbreak of war has greatly increased the difficulty of making such forecasts. The uncertainty is likely to persist during the necessarily unsettled period which will follow the return to peace conditions.

The total quantity of electricity generated at public supply stations in Great Britain in 1944 was 38,354 million units (provisional) compared with the 36,951 million units in 1943, an increase of 3.8 per cent. The increase since 1939 has been 11,945 million units or 45.2 per cent of the 1939 output.

At the end of 1944 the grid comprised 5,142 miles of transmission lines. Of these, 3,614 miles were operated at 132,000 volts and 1,528 at 66,000 or lower voltages. The grid also included 348 switching and transforming stations with an aggregate transformer capacity of 13,422,750 KVA.

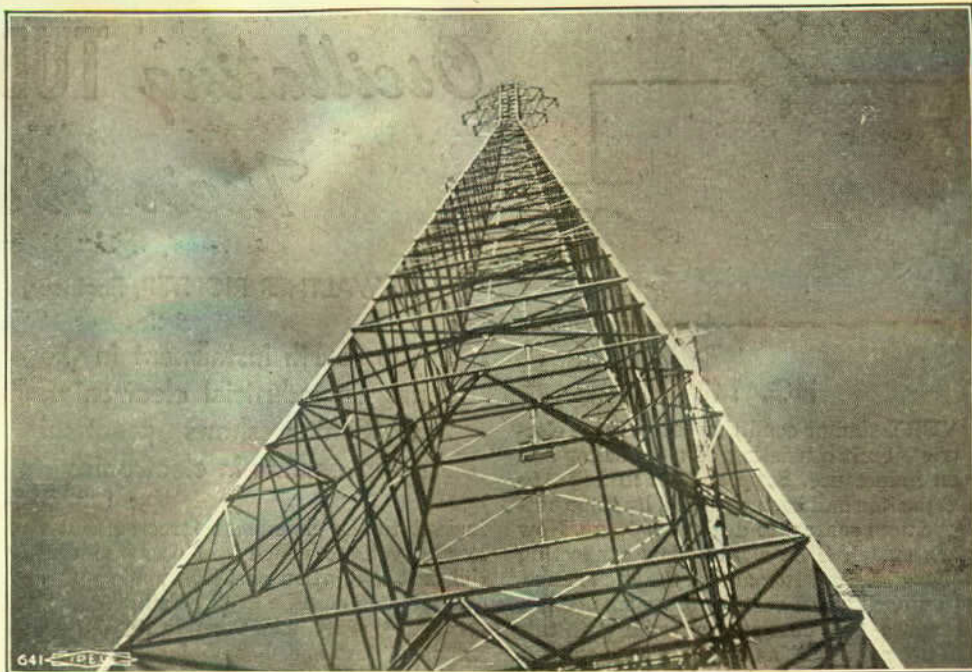
Single National System

Although it was originally intended that the grid should be operated in large self-contained areas, it was planned as a single national system with interconnecting transmission lines between areas. The capacity of those interconnectors was small, relative to the aggregate loads in the several areas, and they were designed only for mutual assistance in cases of emergency. This national interconnection provided an added factor of security and a degree of flexibility in the system of public electricity supply throughout the country which proved invaluable in wartime. Owing to its existence, the Government was able to erect new factories for war requirements in less vulnerable regions with the knowledge that supplies of electricity could be made available even if there were not sufficient generating capacity in those regions.

Recrudescence of bombing caused some damage to the grid but the effects on supplies of electricity were not serious. Damage caused by escaped barrage balloons, by gunfire, and other military activities was as in the previous years greater and more troublesome than damage caused by enemy action. Repair work often had to be carried out under dangerous conditions. At the beginning of 1944 the number of selected stations was 142 with a total installed capacity of 10,984,656 kilowatts.

By the end of the year the total installed capacity of 141 selected stations was 11,254,081 kilowatts.

(Continued on page 331)



High Line Tower

Vast Postwar Market Dependent on Rates

By F. C. Bandel, L. U. No. 28

SINCE the war with Japan is over the demand for consumption of electricity is going to decline unless some effort is made to make good use of all of the available generating equipment to serve a peacetime economy. In other words, both the producer and consumer will lose unless a far-sighted program, with the correction of past mistakes, is adopted.

If the various public utilities companies continue to insist on high rates for electricity to the small and moderate consumers they will find a portion of their generating equipment idle and unproductive of incoming revenue, and while consumers will desire to use many labor-saving appliances run by electricity, they will be prohibited by the high rates. Only by the production of all the available kilowatt hours at fair consumer rates can this paradoxical situation be averted, but it will require all the wisdom of a Solomon plus the strength of a Hercules to say nothing of the amount of persuasion to convince the producers of electricity that such a policy would not only be to their advantage but also advantageous to manufacturers of electrical appliances and consumers as well.

Efficiency Never Regretted

Just after the turn of the century the writer was working for a public utility company and can vividly recall the fight which all of them made, through the use of the National Electric Lighting Association as a sounding board, against the introduction of the tantalum and tungsten lamps. The trend of their reasoning then was that these types of lamps would produce more light for less

consumption of electricity which eventually would result in loss of load and idle generating equipment. How fortunate were they and we that this fight was lost. Otherwise the old carbon filament lamp may have still been in use and even its use denied to persons now enjoying the more efficient fluorescent lamps. What they failed to see then, it is believed is lost sight of now, namely, the use of more efficient appliances would result in more widespread use. As a comparison the writer is convinced that the cheaper the rates of electricity are, the more the uses to which it will be put by the consumer. A survey of areas served by T. V. A. and other publicly-owned utilities that have low rates would undoubtedly prove this to be true.

Can anyone visualize a completely equipped electrical home? There are hundreds of uses for this servant limited only by its cost to the consumer. Only the fool would expect to receive something for nothing so to expect the power companies to produce for cost of generation and distribution would be just as silly. Our argument for fair rates should therefore be based on small profit on a large volume with reasonable proof that the reduced rates will produce the increased market.

What About the Cost

As one part of this reasonable proof let us talk about the use of electricity for heating a home in winter and air conditioning in summer. At the present time, except in a very few localities, this is preposterous because of the prohibitive cost. If the cur-

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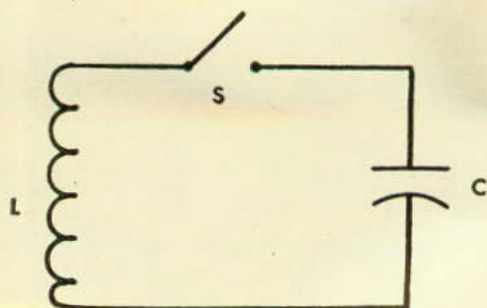


FIG. 14B

A VERY similar condition exists in an electric circuit consisting of a capacitor and an inductance. Suppose that in Fig. 14b the capacitor had been charged, by some outside voltage source, to a given voltage. Now let the switch *S* be closed, thus connecting the charged capacitor across the inductance. The application of voltage to an inductance will cause the current to build up, this build-up going on as long as the voltage does not reverse. It is evident, therefore, that current will keep on increasing as long as the capacitor is not completely discharged, just as the speed of the mass kept on increasing as long as the spring was still tensioned in the original direction. At the instant when the capacitor is completely discharged the current has therefore reached its maximum value, just as the mass had reached its maximum speed at the instant when the spring was relaxed. If, at this instant, the coil were short-circuited in itself, the current would keep on flowing in it forever, assuming that the coil had no resistance. With the capacitor in the circuit, the current keeps on flowing, too, but in so doing begins to charge the capacitor with a polarity opposite to the one with which it was charged originally. This voltage, appearing across the capacitor and the inductance, is in such a direction as to decrease the current through the inductance, just as the force exerted by the spring after the mass had passed the zero point was in a direction to decrease its speed. The current, therefore, will finally decrease to zero and, assuming no losses, the capacitor will then be charged to a voltage equal to the one it was originally charged to, although of opposite polarity. This whole cycle now repeats itself in the opposite direction, and the oscillations would keep up at an undiminished amplitude forever if no resistance losses were present in the coil.

Oscillation

Actually, neither the mechanical nor the electrical system can keep up its vibration, due to the fact that losses are present in both systems; but if an amount of energy equal to the losses occurring during one oscillation is introduced into the oscillating system at the proper instant, oscillations not only can be kept up, but might increase in amplitude. The ringing of a heavy church bell is a well-known example of an oscillation with a frequency low enough so that the operating source, in this case a human being, can supply the needed energy at the proper instant of each oscillation. In Fig. 14b we had assumed the capacitor to be charged up to a given voltage at the beginning of the first oscillation; if we had a fast operating switch which would connect the capacitor at the end of the first cycle of oscillation for an

Oscillating TUBES and Their Wide Application

By WALTHER RICHTER, Engineer, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

In the fourth installment in the series on industrial electronics, Mr. Richter shows practical achievements in electronics

instant to the charging source so that any loss in voltage which had occurred during the first oscillation could be made up, then our system could be kept indefinitely in the oscillating state. The vacuum tube, being a means of high speed control, can be conveniently used for this purpose. Figs. 15a and 15b show two methods by which the desired results can be obtained. In Fig. 15a, which represents the system called a tuned plate circuit oscillator, a voltage with the proper

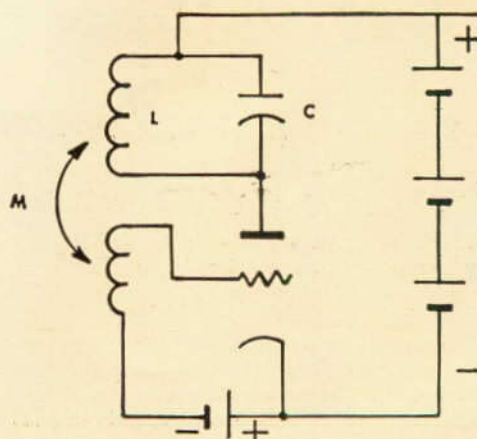


FIG. 15A

phase relationship is obtained by mutual inductance from the main oscillating circuit and applied to the grid of the tube. This causes the action, described in detail above, to take place and keeps the oscillating circuit going. Fig. 15b shows what is known as a tuned grid circuit oscillator. In this case the energy lost during one cycle is made up by inducing in the oscillating circuit a voltage from a coil connected into the plate circuit of the tube. Many other systems are possible, but their basic principles can all be reduced to the simple cases shown in Figs. 15a and 15b.

Induction and Dielectric Heating

Until fairly recently high frequency power was used mostly in the broadcasting field. Now, however, such high frequency energy produced by tubes in the manner just discussed is rapidly put to use in industry. As a matter of fact, a recent installation used for tin plating uses more high frequency power than all the broadcasting stations in the United States taken together. In this application the high frequency power is used for heating the tin plate. Because of the expensiveness of high frequency generating equipment, it would seem that heating by

this means could not compete with the more conventional methods, but high frequency heating is capable of performing tasks which could not be done by any other method.

Induction heating of metallic objects, whether it is being done with high or with low frequencies, work on the following basic principle: the object to be heated is brought into an alternating magnetic field such as the inside of a coil excited from an alternating current source. The alternating magnetic field induces a voltage in the metallic object which in turn produces current, thus causing it to become heated.

If the secondary of an ordinary transformer is short-circuited, it naturally will heat due to the short-circuit current (and so will the primary winding, of course). One could properly say, then, that the secondary of a transformer is heated by induction. Often the principle of induction heating is described by saying that the object to be heated is made the single turn secondary of a transformer. It can be shown that the higher the frequency of the alternating magnetic field, the more the induced current will be confined to the outer layers of the object to be heated. Thus it is possible by the proper choice of frequency and speed of application (that is, intensity of the magnetic field) to control the depth to which an object may be heated. This is of great importance, for instance, if it is desired to harden a surface by quenching, without affecting the ductility of the material farther below. It is in this field that induction heating, in spite of expensive equipment, has scored notable success.

Within recent years, high frequency power has also been used for the heating of non-metallic material, such as wood or plastics. The principle involved in this so-called dielectric heating is radically different from the one just described. In the case of dielectric heating, the non-conducting material is exposed to an alternating electrostatic field (in contrast to the alternating magnetic field in the case of induction heating); thus it may be simply disposed between the two plates of a capacitor. With every reversal of polarity of the capacitor voltage, the molecules in the non-conducting material try to orient themselves in the new direction and this rapid turning produces heat by internal

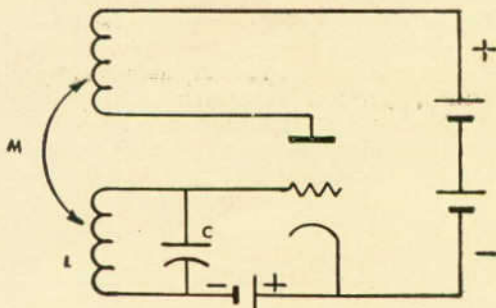


FIG. 15B

friction, a heat which permeates the whole body of the material.

Wood and plastics, as a rule are poor heat conductors, and if it is desired to heat a large volume, such as a whole stack of ply-

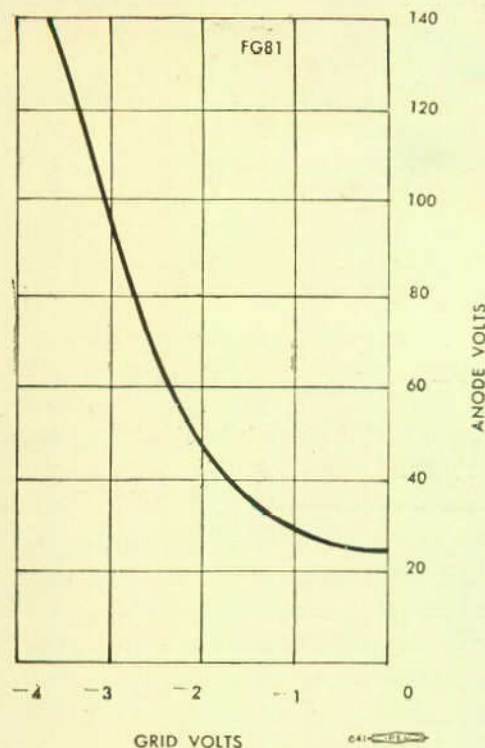


FIG. 16

wood panels, for instance, it would take a very long time for the heat to penetrate to the center of the stack if it were applied only to the outer surfaces. If, however, this same stack is penetrated by a rapidly alternating electrostatic field, heat is developed uniformly throughout the whole volume, and the total heating time of the stack will depend only on the rate at which energy can be supplied. Heating and curing operations, which in the manufacture of plastics have taken periods of 20 to 30 hours, have been accomplished in a matter of minutes by this method. It can be expected that this application will find widespread use in industry. The frequencies involved for dielectric heating are extremely high, running from five million cycles per second up.

In the applications of oscillating tubes discussed so far, the main purpose is to obtain high frequency power. There is a wide field of application of oscillating tubes, however, in which we are not interested in the high frequency power as such, but where the fact that the generated frequency changes with a variation of the constants of the oscillating circuit is used for controlling or measuring purposes. The value of inductance and capacity determine the natural frequency of the oscillating circuit; therefore, if any physical value to be observed or measured can be converted into a capacity or inductance change, it can then be made to manifest itself by a frequency change. The principle of the so-called ultra-micro-meters is usually based on this fact. Two small disks, spaced a few thousandths of an inch apart, constitute the capacity in the oscillating circuit. It is evident that with this arrangement a change of distance between the two plates will change the capacity and with it the frequency of the oscillating circuit. There-

fore, if one of the plates is held in a fixed position while the other one, though a suitable level arrangement, is made to move in accordance with, let us say, the diameter of a wire or pin to be gaged, a very sensitive indication can be obtained.

Another application of oscillating tubes is found in the so-called capacity relays. With the proper arrangement, the point at which a tube goes into oscillation can be made to depend on a small capacity which is made to transfer the necessary voltage from plate to grid circuit or vice versa. Or, if the coupling between the two circuits is inductive as shown in Figs. 15a and 15b, then the introduction of a metallic shield between the two coils will stop the oscillations, while the removal of it will re-establish them. Devices incorporating this principle are used in elevator leveling controls.

Principles of Gaseous Tubes

At the beginning of this discussion it was pointed out that electron tubes fall into two categories, each with an entirely different behavior. The vacuum tube can control the amount of current flowing in a load, but if a small amount of gas is included in the tube, it loses this control characteristic. This entirely different behavior is due to ionization of the gas in the tube, but an explanation of the principles involved would be beyond the scope of this discussion.

The gaseous tube, or thyatron, has a grid just like a vacuum tube. This grid, how-

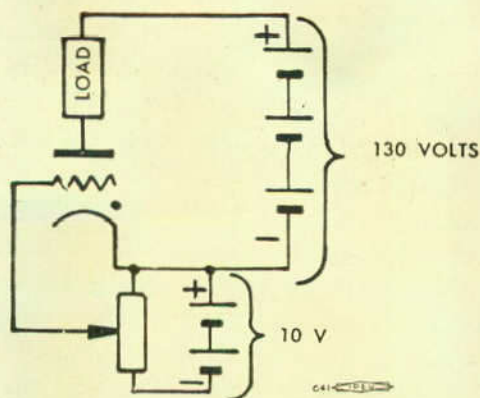


FIG. 17

ever, exerts control only over the instant when the current begins to flow in the load circuit, but it has no control over the amount of this current. In a way, the tube acts like a contactor; a contactor has no control over the amount of current, but application of voltage to its control coil determines the instant when the main circuit is closed. As a matter of fact, the thyatron is not even a satisfactory contactor in certain respects. Thus, we can open the load current by means of a contactor by removing the voltage applied to the controlling coil, but in the case of the thyatron, the grid loses control as soon as the current begins to flow through the tube. The only way to interrupt the current then is to open the load circuit by some other means. This looks like a very serious drawback, but if it is remembered that the thyatron, like any other electron tube, has at the same time rectifying properties, that is, it can carry current only in one direction, then it becomes obvious that if such a tube is used in an alternating current system, current flow will automatically

cease every half cycle at the instant when the polarity of the line voltage becomes such that it would try to drive current through the load circuit in the direction from cathode to anode. Therefore, under all circumstances, the current through the tubes will, at the very most, consist only of half cycles of current, and, if the grid is maintained sufficiently negative, even these half cycles will be suppressed.

With a contactor, the voltage necessary for the closing of the circuit will not in any way depend on the voltage in the load circuit; thus, if the coil circuit of a contactor is designed for 110 volts, this contactor will close regardless of whether the main circuit and load is operating at 440 volts or 220 or any other value. Not so with a thyatron: the higher the line voltage, the more negative voltage will be required on the grid of the thyatron to keep it from firing. The relation between the amount of negative voltage on the grid required to keep the tube from closing the load circuit, or "firing" as it is called in technical language, is usually given in the shape of a curve as shown in Fig. 16. From this curve we learn, for instance, that with a voltage of 130 volts across an FG 81 thyatron the voltage on the grid must be at least -3.5 volts to keep the circuit from closing.

Fig. 17 shows a circuit arrangement where this tube with a load is placed across 130 volts d-c. As long as the grid is kept more negative than 3.5 volts, let us say 10 volts, the tube will be just like an open switch, and the full 130 volts will be across it, since with zero current there will be no voltage across the load. If the grid voltage is now reduced to, let us say, two volts negative by means of the slider, the tube will "fire" at the instant when the slider makes the grid just 3.5 volts negative. With the d-c circuit as shown, there is no way now of stopping the current flow by making the grid more negative again; but if we return the slider to its original position of -10 volts and then open the load circuit by some other means for a short instant (approximately 1/1000 of a second), the current will not be re-established again after the closure of the switch since the grid will then have regained control. As outlined above, in the

(Continued on page 332)

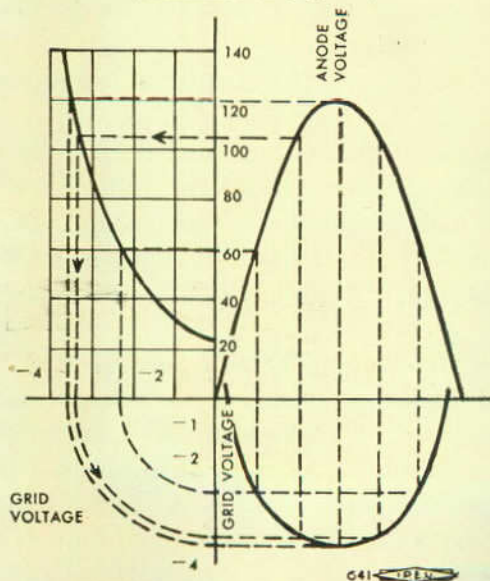


FIG. 18

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Full Employment Possible The quick reaction of American business to the problems of reconversion and the speed with which business is meeting these problems are gratifying. Apparently the work of the Committee on Economic Development in preparing business for the task of full employment has borne some fruit.

The principal fly in the ointment is the politician's flamboyant playing with the whole problem as a political problem. Politicians appear afraid to pass the Murray bill for full employment because it will redound to a political party. Such questions as full employment are not political questions but economic questions and should be treated as such and not made political footballs.

The Murray full employment bill, which has the support of labor, in no wise detracts from free enterprise. It simply puts squarely in the center of the problems of peace the problem of employment. It simply points out that the taking care of the human element in industry is the most important job that Uncle Sam has to do. The bill permits the President of the United States to take an inventory as to the amount of employment private enterprise is capable of achieving. If private employment is capable, as everybody thinks it is, of putting the full working force to work, the Government stays out of the picture. If private enterprise falls down on this job, then the Government will act as it would act anyhow in such an emergency by the old route of public works. The bill provides an orderly way of doing what we always have done in this country.

We doubt if the concept of full employment is going to be pushed aside by politicians or by anybody else. The people of this country and the peoples of the world know now that there are enough resources, enough brain power, enough organization, and enough sense to produce full employment, and we are going to have it—if not now, in the near future.

Department of Labor The new Secretary of Labor is attacking the problem of reorganizing the U. S. Department of Labor with a great deal of energy. He appears to have the idea that the Labor Department should be strong and flourishing, and he is winning response from labor by his efforts to take back many of the labor agencies which drifted away from the department during wartime. However, labor is confused as to the

philosophy with which the Secretary of Labor is working in this great task. It is not enough to make the Labor Department strong. It must be made to serve labor with more directness and efficiency. As has been stated in these columns before, labor has never felt that the Labor Department in its service has been on the same basis as the Agriculture Department in its service to the farmers, or as the Commerce Department in its service to business men. Certainly the Agriculture Department has fought for the interest of the farmers with more clarity, vigor and directness than the Department of Labor has ever fought for the wage earners, and certainly the Department of Commerce, at times at least, has been the very voice of business.

Merely to set up a department that has the ideal of holding a balance true between labor and management will never satisfy labor. Labor wants the same direction and vigorous representation of its interests in the Government as the farmers and the business men have.

Wages in Transition Employers in some directions are setting up the hue and cry that labor is making heavy demands for high increases in this period of transition. This is hardly the case. According to the President's ruling, wage raises cannot be granted if they boost prices, and few employers are willing to make wage increases now without the threat of price increases.

Everyone should see that the wage problem is not a simple one. In the first place, justice demands that wage rates long held down by arbitrary rules of the Government should be readjusted. But these readjustments should not move the country nearer to a bad inflationary level. Moreover, everyone who has thought about the problem at all knows that if we are to have full employment, there must be a greatly increased standard of life—probably 50 per cent—in the United States. This increase cannot possibly be made without increases in wages. The machine on which most of our production depends should be able to absorb wage increases without price increases. This is really the meaning of machine production. If the machine is made to do the work it should do, we can have increased production without price inflation. It is pretty apparent that we can move into an era of prosperity such as we have never had in these United States.

Inflation Again Inflation during the war period was kept down only by heroic measures, and it may accurately be stated that labor made a great many sacrifices to keep the dollar from skyrocketing away into the stratosphere. The real test of the wisdom of the American people is yet to come. Controls are being rapidly taken off in Washington, and there will be a temptation all around to make individualistic adjustments to the new conditions. There will be a real danger that what we were able to avoid under wartime conditions, we will not avoid in the transition period. It is unfair to expect labor to continue to make the greatest sacrifices to keep down inflation. Under a system of production such as we have,

namely, machine production—and great advances have been made in machine production during the war, especially on farms—wages can be increased without a rise in prices. The Office of War Mobilization has taken this position so that it will now lie between labor and management as to whether justice can be done labor in the way of increased wages without penalizing the general situation. Every employer can realize that when he raises wages without raising prices, he is really helping out prosperity simply because increased purchasing power is going to bring us nearer to the goal of full employment.

Eloquent Propaganda Our neighbor in the South, Mexico, takes social security with a great deal of seriousness. All over Mexico the Mexican Institute of Social Insurance has put up an attractive poster that reads a good deal like a poem. Here is what the Mexican Institute of Social Insurance says:

The supreme wealth of the nations is the health of the populace.

Work is the emancipator's lever; sickness, a link of slavery.

Science and medical techniques are a human fight for the safeguard of useful lives.

The medical profession is not an instrument of profit but the tax of a worthy social service.

In the fight against sickness, each physician is a benefactor of humanity and a heroic soldier.

Medicines are articles of primary necessity. Social insurance places them above everything.

Social insurance sanatoriums are homes for the health of the workers.

The protection of the home is the goal of social insurance.

Protection of the aged, the mothers, and the children is a safeguard for the past, the present and the future.

He who earns more, pays more, for he who is suffering more.

The contributions to social insurance are returned to the city in the form of public works, such as: hospitals, medicines, housing projects for the workers, schools . . .

The triumph of health leads the way to the betterment of the workers.

Those who fight against social insurance are enemies of their own community.

James A. Wilson Another labor leader has been gathered to his Fathers. James A. Wilson, known throughout the country as a servant of labor, died suddenly in Washington early in September. He had a heart attack about two months ago in Cincinnati, his home, but recovered only to pass away suddenly in the Nation's capital, where he has worked for the last 10 years.

He was one-time president of the Patternmakers' League of North America and vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He has been active in interna-

tional affairs, holding a number of commissions from the Federal Government. He has been labor liaison man between American labor and the International Labor organization for 10 years. This brought him again in contact with his union friends throughout the country for he has spoken widely throughout the United States on the meaning of the I.L.O. and upon international participation by labor.

Mr. Wilson's disposition was such and his personal competency were so great that his loss will be instantly felt throughout the United States, Canada and many countries of the world.

Texas Leader Claude A. Williams has resigned as chairman of the Texas Unemployment Commission. Mr. Williams has played a larger part in the affairs of the state agencies than his state office implies, for he was chairman of the interstate unemployment compensation group which is doing everything in its power to head off a national employment service and a national employment security system.

At one time Mr. Williams even spoke of taking old age pensions out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and giving it to the states. He has been a vitriolic opponent of sensible legislation. Whom does he really work for?

When Mr. Williams resigned the other day, he went to work for the Texas Trade Association Executives at a salary of about \$15,000 a year, double what he got as state chairman of the Texas Unemployment Commission. His new job will have but one objective; that is, to keep workers who are making application for state benefits under the law from getting these state benefits.

Mr. Williams' resignation lays bare, we think, the whole picture of opposition to federalization of employment security and the employment service. Powerful employers are trying to control these agencies that are really labor agencies set up for the benefit of wage earners.

Japan's Dilemma Japan presents the effort of a country to operate without democracy. It also illustrates very well how important it is for even a dictatorship to have the confidence of the people. Without the emperor the ruling clique in Japan would be completely lost. The emperor is used as a symbol by which the populace can be controlled. The populace is bound to the emperor by superstition and tribal sentiments. It may well be that the people will be able to wrest from the gruelling military clique some semblance of power which the people hitherto have not had.

The military is trying to win favor for itself with the people by scattering the rumor that the Japanese navy lost the war. But the defeat of the Japanese seems complete and abject. The psychological defeat of Japan has not yet arrived and will not arrive until the people learn to discredit their former masters.

Apart from the question of human rights, democracy has value to any ruling clique.



WOMAN'S WORK

RECONVERSION—ON A HOME BASIS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE war is over! What peace and joy those words bring to women the world around. After years of sacrifice and toil and worry and anxiety, it is all finished at last and time to start private postwar plans of our own. It has been said "On the day a war ends, a man's work is done but a woman's is just begun." Well a war has just ended and we workers' wives the world over have a job to do.

It is our job to bring happiness and security and peace into our own homes—to do that much toward creating happiness and security and peace in our nation and our world.

When He Comes Home

Our men are coming back from war. They are going to be changed in many ways. They are going to need plenty of time and patience and understanding to readjust—but with a sensible, willing, you at the helm of your home reconversion set-up, adjust they will. Many of our men are coming back to us from overseas, many of them have been through hell and back again—they have lived perilously; they have been wounded in mind and body; they have tasted death. They have had to kill to stay alive. They have been a long time away from the niceties of polite living. As one of our GI contributors wrote to us: "We should have another basic training course before they discharge us, to make us civilized civilians again." These men are longing to get back into the swing of normal peacetime living again. They're longing for you and for their children. Help them all you can—but don't let them know you're doing it. If your soldier wants to talk, listen, listen, listen. If he doesn't want to talk, don't try to pry battle experiences out of him. And remember, little inconveniences you have suffered—rationing, no meat, no nylons—are mighty small to a man who has had so little for so long—who has been fighting a relentless enemy for many months. After all, this war was not fought to guarantee to the world, gas and girdles and nylons, and we mustn't forget it. Men, thousands of them, died to recreate a world of the four freedoms. We, the women of that world, must do our part in our own small, personal sphere to help recreate it.

Be As Sweet As You Are

Now is the time for woman to bring all her womanly qualities to the fore, her refinement, her gentleness, her patience, her sympathy and understanding—all of which are inherent, though possibly latent qualities in women. These must come to the front now, to bring our wartorn men back to the proper, peacetime living which they long for but need help to achieve.

There isn't room in one short page to tell

you all the things to do to make your soldier at home, in his home. The newspapers and magazines are full of what to do and what not to do. I think the best advice is just to be your nicest, most charming self, but to retain your naturalness. After all, he doesn't expect to come back to a paragon of virtue unless that's what he left, and he won't be happy if you've changed too much.

He's been dreaming of everything the same—but the way he pictured his home and you, from a cold, wet foxhole, may have been colored just a bit by the imagination of homesickness. You've been his pin-up girl for a long time—so do look your best for him, won't you? Not just when he first comes home or when you've going out some place, but in the morning when you're cooking his breakfast—be neat and pretty and smiling! And then the house! Why not fix it up a bit this fall with a few new bright touches? Keep it comfortable! Remember he's been bunking in foxholes and eating on the ground from a messkit for quite a while and he's been dreaming of stretching out in his old easy chair in his slippers and with his

favorite pipe. But bright drapes and slip covers and other warm touches will be a treat to eyes sick of drab khaki and mud and desolation and ruin.

And how about his favorite recipes? You know K-rations are pretty monotonous eating, so dust off the old cook books and practice up on your chocolate cake and your apple pie and the viands that he is particularly fond of whether the dish be Italian spaghetti or arroz con pollo, pot roast with dumplings or fried hominy grits or just good old American ham and eggs.

Shine up your wedding silver and polish your glassware and get your prettiest tablecloths ready. Lady this is an occasion and you have to measure up to all his dreams and expectations. Have his favorite cigarettes or tobacco on hand and get copies of his favorite magazines. This is your chance to show in dozens of little ways how glad you are to have your GI home and make up to him in some very small measure for the many hardships he has suffered.

The Best From the Past

And you know I've been thinking—in building this postwar world of ours—couldn't we go back to some of the good things we've lost? There are few if any of us who would want to go clear back to the "good old days" of the horse and buggy, the gas light and the deprivation of the modern conveniences of electricity and plumbing we now enjoy. But would we could recapture some of the simplicity of living—the security of the family, the home as the center of activities, going to church together, family dinners, Sunday picnics—the homeliness of living. If we could recapture pride in work, honesty in dealings, integrity in living, feeling of security, for our postwar America, we'd have much to be proud and thankful for. That's a terrific order isn't it? But try to acquire as much of it for your family as you can and at least you'll have contributed one unit toward a glorious whole.

Recipe for Happiness

Try to bring contentment into your home by always making the very best of what you have. You mothers set the tone for the whole pattern of family living. If you complain because your home is small, because there's too little money and more than your share of trouble, your family will follow suit. You are the center of the home and set the pace. If you are cheerful, uncomplaining, and always make the very best of what you have, you will be able to look around you and see a satisfied, happy family. A wise man once gave us some excellent advice and a pattern for living when he said, "Being happy isn't getting what you like, it's liking what you get."



Home can be a happy, peaceful place where dreams come true.

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.

Editor: The news of Japan's offer to surrender came since our last letter was written.

More welcome news could not have been conceived and from all reports was given a rousing reception all over the world. It must have been quite a shock to our vacationing Congressmen who had calmly decided they needed a rest and had gone home without providing much-needed postwar legislation in spite of prompting and urging from President Truman and others.

Now that the various committees are meeting, the "free enterprise" boys are at it tooth and nail doing their best to weaken and nullify any and all legislation intended to benefit the working people, particularly, at the moment, that which is known as: "The Full Employment Bill." The National Association of Manufacturers in addition to other propaganda, sent their president, Ira Mosher, to appear against this bill before the Senate Banking Committee. Newspaper reports indicate that he fought a losing battle.

President William Green, of the A. F. of L., also appeared before this committee in support of the bill, stressing the need for shorter hours in the workweek and an increase in the minimum wage. All labor agrees with him. The shorter workweek clause means the most to the skilled trades, such as ours, in organized labor because it is quite certain that our wage rates exceed any higher minimum that Congress may establish.

In regard to the shorter workweek we can help ourselves without waiting for Congress to act, just as we have on our wages and other conditions. We are fast coming to the time of the year when new agreements will be negotiated and that is the time to insert clauses providing for the "Six-hour day and thirty-hour week." If necessary, make the hours less as unemployment increases to get the idea started. Adjustments will have to be made in wages also. It is our firm belief now as it has been in the past that the only real solution for unemployment is the shorter workweek.

Just as industry went from the 10-hour day to the 8-hour day so now it must go to the 6-hour day, but quicker. There is no reason why the men who do the work should not share in the benefits of mechanical advancement, and what greater benefit can we have than to earn a decent living without wearing ourselves out physically and to have more time for relaxation and pleasure? We believe that this can be worked out, if the will to do so is there, so that the employer can make a fair profit and still not make it a burden on the customer. We are all somebody's customers and are all interested in stabilizing the cost of living. Those who want more than their rightful share will have to be dealt with, kindly but firmly.

We again urge that you write to or contact your Congressman personally and urge the importance of passing the "Housing Bill," "The Full Employment Bill," "The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill" and the bill to increase unemployment insurance benefits.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7,
SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.

Editor: I am writing this on V-J Day, and there is no room in my mind for anything but

war and peace. What a terrible price the world had to pay for this peace! If only we have

learned something from the great sacrifice! The United Nations Charter shows that the "best brains" of the world haven't learned anything. There is nothing in it limiting national sovereignty. Nothing about disarmament. Nothing about a sovereign world power. The U. S. A. is a perfect example for the world to follow. If the states could do it, then the nations can. The same people live in the states. But the states have given up their sovereign rights to make war and we are all the better for it. Some of the European countries are not as important as some of our states, and yet think of the difference in traveling in Europe and here. No passports, no customs and other nuisances which are so necessary to Europeans.

If you prefer anarchy in world government rather than law and order, then World War III is inevitable and you'd better start digging an atomic bomb-proof shelter. And it had better be deep!

The atomic bomb should change military thinking. Of what use universal military training, with atomic bombs? No matter how much military training the Japanese people might have had, it would not have lessened the impact of the atomic bomb.

S. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Since going to press our country has had a stupendous

part in bringing about the biggest history-making event of all times, the Japanese surrender. This is something entirely new to that yellow race, surrendering to another country. Thank God, the worst war in history is ended.

Our war debt is too high for the average man to imagine, much less try to absorb the cost in blood and human suffering. I don't want to see the Japs badly mistreated but I hope this country is hard enough on them that their war-making days are over for all time.

It seems a pity that our late President should not have lived six months longer to see the fruits of his hard work but who knows, maybe God took him when He did to show us the fine leadership of Mr. Truman. He works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. Mr. Truman is working hard for the betterment of the country. Also, we should be thankful that our scientists discovered the atomic bomb before our enemies did or history would be far different than it is now. If this bomb is used to help mankind, it will be wonderful, but if used for war, I think man's days on this earth are numbered.

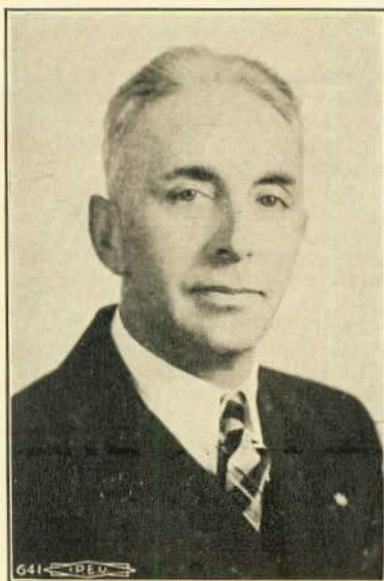
I would like us, as a nation, to do everything within our power to ease the suffering of the rest of the world because this country is blessed beyond our comprehension. We have been practically untouched as far as physical torture and suffering are concerned. We have not been bombed with no place to sleep, our children have not known the terrible nightmare of fright and hunger, to say nothing of epidemics of disease. So many of the children in Europe and Asia have been through so much that their minds will probably never be the same. We have had adequate food and clothing and we also know how to build up other people's health instead of making skeletons of them. Let us get down on our knees and thank God for His goodness and pray that we may be a little worthy of His blessings to us as a nation.

I know that the men of the I. B. E. W. throughout the nation have done everything in their power to bring this war to an end. Aside from working long hours under nerve-racking conditions, we have put an enormous amount in War Bonds. Let's not slow down now on our purchase of bonds because we still have our war veterans to help back to normal life and I hope they get a much better deal this time than they did the last.

Our picnic at Beyer's Grove last month was a huge success and I'm sure everyone who attended will agree with me. The business agents of nearby locals and representatives of the companies with whom we deal were among our guests. We had a delicious fish fry and plenty of steamed crabs with all of the trimmings. The men entertained themselves with the ivories, horseshoes, and cards. There was also plenty of "suds" and other refreshing drinks on hand. We also were entertained by many amateur quartets. I might say that many of the boys spent the afternoon reminiscing and many a job was completed which means that we are ready for the postwar program.

Porky MacMillan, of the St. Paul Local, now a Seabee, paid us a visit while on furlough; wanted to say hello to Joe Riddick, Reds Flinchem, Whity Lynty and all of the linemen and gang he worked with at Edgewood Arsenal

LEAVES IBEW HELM



Brother A. B. Wiseman has served L. U. No. 107, Grand Rapids, Michigan, faithfully for 20 years as President of that local. Chief electrician at the Grand Rapids Plaster Company, Brother Wiseman has been active in the labor movement for 37 years.

Brother Wiseman was recently honored by members of L. U. No. 107 at a party at the Labor Temple. He was succeeded in office by Brother Frank Visser.

At our last meeting we were glad to welcome Brother Harvey McGregor back to civilian life from the Pacific. We are looking forward to welcoming home many more of our boys in the near future.

KENNETH W. DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: To be, or not to be, that is the question. Despite the al-

most universal joy over the shedding of yards of directives and the restoration of countless freedoms of action, we still have among us certain Government control advocates who are for control of anything except themselves. Fearful of the power of the 60 families, and their own ability to compete in a land of free enterprise, they are willing to be nursed and "protected" by the legislation of Government experts to a point which all but approaches demoralization.

This subject is a hot potato; and the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has recently said editorially that the issue will be paramount throughout the next decade. The editor suggested that labor would drive for full representation whether in free enterprise or Government control; which in turn suggests that labor is not so much concerned about freedom as it is about who is going to control and how much. That calls for the question: Can American labor safely drive in the middle of the road?

From an overseas source we hear about the socialistic sin of getting rich, or richer; then along comes an opinion that Government control is an opiate which we are going to have to take in increasing dosages. We think about headache tablets, which are habit-forming; and we decide that unless we battle it every inch of the way, the portions grow and grow until we could finally become doddering victims of a totalitarian state.

It is certainly true that three nations which started innocent peacetime games of controls, have just been erased from the map; and not because they were fundamentally right. A fourth for the nonce, has our united sanction and blessing, mainly because of expediency; and besides, it was on our side. With utmost sincerity, we are wishing for it every happiness and prosperity. Meanwhile, we'll ponder how Himmler got started.

The Wagner Act is a control which came as a boon to the unorganized worker. It gave him Government-controlled collective bargaining and a floor under his low wages. But floors call for ceilings, too—and walls. We got a static scale, and a patriotic privilege of working long hours at time and one-half; and we were told just where to enjoy our low (?) cost of living.

Just a little more Government control could give us a predigested wage for all Electrical Workers in the lake region, embossed on parchment with seal and blue ribbon attached, and hanging on the wall of the executive board room just in case we have any aspirations. This would eliminate all jurisdictional disputes in one fell swoop, and what a relief from what a headache that would be. Experts like Bedaux would tell us to a quarter of a cent what we are worth per pound. We wouldn't need any executive board, no executive officers; in fact, we wouldn't need any local. Everything would be so simple.

It cannot be denied that some abuses are screaming for Government control. Medical and hospital care for the low-income workers is a blatant example. If ever the Government-control boys had a case, that case is state medicine. With all the gyp specialists and fake hospitalization plans, even a republican would go for some form of straitjacket for the A. M. A. But can we afford the step? How far behind would come the regimentation of the building trades? Can we harness the doctor and ourselves stay free?

In the I. B. E. W. family are many small locals which are more or less directly fostered by the I. O. The larger majority of locals, like 58, stand on their own feet, and independently work out their own destinies. Each is rightfully very jealous of its independent autonomy. The con-

READ

L. U. No. 3 urges social legislation.
L. U. No. 124 talks about the MVA.
Reflections on victory by L. U. No. 252.
Great Britain's Labor Government by L. U. No. 353.
On vacations with pay by L. U. No. 449.
A memorable Labor Day by L. U. No. 512.
Why do some employers have trouble? by L. U. No. 611.
Faces forward to new accomplishments in postwar.

stitution is phrased through its convention actions to guard that independence. Only by invitation, or because of violation of the constitution, does the I. U. inject itself into our private affairs. That is democracy.

This democracy presents a challenge to all locals to meet the needs within their spheres promptly. If they do not do so, they will create a vacuum into which the I. O. must inevitably move in response to urgent membership demand. The boys have strong objections to IO-nization; but they have an even stronger antipathy for any undue delay on vital issues.

We must each develop within ourselves a philosophy for the responsible use of I. B. E. W. power. Attendance at meetings is a first requisite. If everybody went to the movies every night, the labor world would be very peacefully controlled. World events of the last decade have shown that too much power cannot be trusted in the hands of governments. Neither can it be left to those who refuse to take responsibility for it. The nature of power is that it must be wielded—for good or ill; if it is left to kick around in an empty ball, it will be wielded by someone else.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor: Brothers, once more Local Union No. B-73 will spread a

little ink. With the completion of that now eighth wonder which is Grand Coulee Dam and the fruits of the war effort, industry within our jurisdiction has increased many times.

And speaking of Grand Coulee Dam, let's give thanks to the men who first had the vision and leadership to bring this great source of power to completion. Little did we think back in 1934 when the dam was started what it would bring in the way of industry to Eastern Washington. So again, I say thanks to those men who had foresight.

Since Pearl Harbor, vast numbers of the Brotherhood have worked in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. B-73, and I want to assure you it has been no small task to cope with the changing conditions practically overnight, so to any Brother reading this article and having worked on the various projects in Local Union No. B-73, we want to thank you for your effort, tolerance and long hours in behalf of the war effort.

Now back to the status, conditions and members for a few pertinent facts. Due to the emergency nature of the work involved in this district, it became necessary in July of 1944 for the International Office to take over complete supervision, and International Representative William Myers was placed in charge of Local Union No. B-73. Brother Bill, as he is known to many in the Ninth District, has been carrying on for the past year and has done a very fine job of stabilizing conditions inasmuch as the going has been a little rough.

With the completion of the Hanford Construction Project, the local as of May 1, 1945, was turned back to the membership and with this writing our June election of officers has been held and several new faces will grace the executive and examining board for the ensuing two years.

The conditions of work, wages and hours are as much as could be expected considering priorities, wage adjustments and manpower. While there is much private work along with numerous reclamation projects contemplated, they are still in the formative stage and all in all with proper guidance tomorrow looks bright.

Our apprenticeship plan in conjunction with the returned veterans and the electrical contractors is going forward in very successful manner, notwithstanding the fact that our members in the armed forces must be considered.

While we were somewhat delayed in selecting our instructor to attend Marquette University for the electronics course, our members feel they will have a very able instructor in Brother Eugene Heuser. Therefore, they are looking forward to his return at an early date anticipating a broader knowledge of this subject.

FRED W. CLARK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: The war is over, for which we all fervently thank God.

This old world which has been shaken to its very foundation is in great need of reconstruction, not only physically but morally and religiously.

There is still among people a wave of vengeful feeling. Though understandable, this feeling, if left uncontrolled, will defeat the very aims we are trying to accomplish.

Let justice be done, mete out punishment to those in need of it, but do not let hate and revenge blind our judgment.

All capital, labor and professionals alike are obligated by all that is decent and right to see that peace on earth to all men of good will becomes widespread throughout the world.

Throughout the country restrictions and rations are being eliminated as swiftly as possible.

There are widespread layoffs, but time only will tell how temporary they will be.

The Government's plea was for no wage reductions, but the trend among some industries is to lay off in this department and hire in that department at a lower straight-time rate.

Congress when it convenes will have many reconversion labor bills before it. All labor men must be continually on the ball to see that no legislation is passed that is detrimental to the workers of this country. The WLB, long a thorn in our side, must pass into oblivion for the good of collective bargaining.

L. U. No. B-79 is now in the process of negotiating a new contract which we believe to be very good as many of our members had a hand in writing the provisions in it. We expect at any day now to be notified of a meeting at which the final approval will be voiced by the members before signing.

Local No. B-79 and No. B-310 have joined in the hiring of a new business manager. Thomas Berrigan, well known by both locals and a former president of B-79, was the man hired for the job. We believe a wise choice was made and the approval was unanimous.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: It is with deep regret that I report the death of

Brother W. L. Courtney, Sr., on August 25, 1945. Brother Courtney was well known and a loyal member of our organization.

Now that the hostilities across the seas have ceased the outlook should be much brighter for all of us, especially those in the armed forces, their friends and relatives. Yes, no doubt, the outlook is brighter for the future, but we must now be on the lookout. We are on the threshold of one of our greatest fights. Our "great" lawmakers froze us to our jobs during the emergency. We now enter the "conversion" or the quick "de-frosting" to W-H-A-T? Will it be unemployment or will those great minds provide a means of livelihood whereby there will be a minimum of unemployment? "Just where do we go from here?" is now a commonplace question among many crafts. What about the buildings in

progress in which the employer would state to prospective employees that "We have a contract for two or three years' work, WAR or NO WAR," but overnight thousands were dismissed? These and many, many more questions could be asked. Do the lawmakers let us have a weapon or give us insurance against such conditions? NO—if we even contemplate a move there are hundreds of means exercised to keep the laboring man at his tasks for a meager livelihood. No more "Little Steel Formula." Good, but it seems somewhat late for us. The "Little Steel" seems to be responsible for keeping us out of step with one of the highest cost-of-living-towns in the country. Now that our pay has been cut (hours per workweek) we must have a raise to meet the big bad wolf—cost of living.

That's just about enough from the Lap-over for now.

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J. Editor: The newly-elected officers have been installed and there was a little get-together after the meeting with beer and sandwiches. A couple of the boys almost got killed in the rush when it leaked out that there was some boiled ham available. The boiled ham disappeared so fast that it was a case of now you see it and now you don't. However, there were plenty of other meats, potato salad, etc. The committee deserves a big hand for the success of the affair.

Bill Lambert is the first of our members to don civies after the close of the war. The others will be coming along in due time. While they have roamed all over the world, we have kept our organization in shape to be of service to them when they return. We must still do more. There is now before Congress a bill to raise unemployment insurance to a maximum of \$25 per week for a period of 26 weeks. More important still is the "Full Employment Bill." This provides that the Government survey the employment situation and provides that the Government provide useful work if and when unemployment becomes apparent.

President Truman favors these bills but Congress is great at stalling at such matters and that is where we come in. We vote for the Congressmen and Senators and pay the taxes that pay their salaries. We should let them know in no uncertain terms that we want these bills passed or we will be guided accordingly on election day. Write them a personal note and get all the organizations you belong to, to send a letter. What we reap in 1950 depends on what we sow now.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA. Editor: We are entering our postwar readjustment period, and at this writing no one has been seriously affected as yet. According to newspaper reports about 6,000 were laid off from local war industries within a few days after the Jap surrender. Some of our marine electricians were laid off. One yard is about to close, but the other has some work for our members. Some have gone to work on out-of-town jobs.

On building construction work, our contractors seem to be holding their own. The dog track has been running, with three of our men, for the past month. They will run another month.

We also have two powerhouse jobs which are manned by us and which will finish in about 60 days. There are lots of rumors of planned construction but nothing definite as yet.

The remodeling of our building is about completed and we will have open house on Labor Day. We will have quite a bit of space in our local newspaper, *Florida Labor Advocate*, giving stories about our union, our building, and our officers, with lots of pictures. An interesting fact discovered in compiling the data was that all officers and past presidents of record have been Tampa or Florida residents for not less than 20 years, and that most of them own their own homes.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ VERSES FOR A SOLDIER SON

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Although the war is over and victory is ours, we want our readers to see the following poem by Brother Dale B. Sigler, of L. U. No. 125, Portland, Oregon.

Brother Sigler wrote "I Go With You" for his son, Pfc. Dale S. Sigler, pictured here, an ammunition bearer with a mortar squad in the 389th Infantry. It's a very fine expression of the way a father felt about his son going into combat and must express the feelings of many of our Brothers with sons in the service.



Pfc. Dale S. Sigler

I GO WITH YOU

Son, your training cycle's ending,
And your combat orders pending
Mean it won't be long now till you're moving in.

You can't tell me where you're going,
But I'm certain you'll be knowing
That my heart is going with you,
till we win.

While you serve as "ammo" bearer,
Slammed right up against the terror
Of a crazy foe who's out to kill or die,
And the crew that serves your mortar
Won't expect or ask for quarter,
I'll be with you, son,—you'll feel me
standing by.

When the going gets the toughest
And you struggle up the roughest
Terrain blasted deep with craters,
pits and ruts—
While the shrapnel whistles 'round you,
And machine gun bullets hound you,
And that sickly crawling feeling
grips your guts—

Our out-of-town Brothers and those in military service should be getting this paper regularly, provided we have their correct mailing address. If any who read this and are not getting it, will notify us, we will take care of it.

We have lost a few members, who are going back to their previous work. We have been trying to encourage them to apply for a withdrawal card to keep up their insurance privileges, and some have done so.

We could write much more about our plans for the future, but, as possibly your space is still limited we will save some for your next issue.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO. Editor: Gosh! The only hours off, and your correspondent is months behind in his contributions! But the war is over, now, and maybe he'll do better.

Whether the big war plants centered in Kansas City have been assets or liabilities, only time will tell. V-J Day was the signal for most of them to close up like a country depot after the mail-train has gone through. More than 30,000 work-

Force your hate and courage colder,
Feel my hand upon your shoulder,
Keep your head and settle down to
do your part.
Might be scared, but don't you show it—
Only you and I will know it,
And we'll know as well you've got
a fighting heart.

If you're hurt, son, just hold steady.
Help is there for you, all ready,
And they'll have just what it takes
to bring you through.
Though you feel the red blood dripping,
Grit your teeth and keep from slipping—
There's a gallon, son, of mine on tap
for you.

So, we'll see it through together.
Come what will, we both must weather
Storm or battle, good or evil, till it's done.
You must meet it, face it, beat it—
And my heart must needs repeat it
Till you're back with me when lasting
peace is won. —DALE B. SIGLER.

ers were thrown on the open market in this area within three days. The 200-million-dollar powder plant is still operating, but anyone can see that it can't run much longer, and that will mean nearly 10,000 more looking for employment. Those who hung onto some of their rubles are headed for the Ozarks on that long deferred fishing trip, others are trekking back to their scattered homes, still others who have bought homes or otherwise taken root will compete for the postwar work in this vicinity. But it will probably work out all right—this is a great country!

The Electrical Workers are not in bad shape. The small construction work which has been neglected for so long, has taken up the slack and there is considerable reconstruction in the promissory stage. But after that, what? Only the passage of the Murray Bill, authorizing the Missouri Valley Authority, will save this region from a Hoover debacle—as this unsung prophet sees it.

The local election was held the last meeting in June, but it is still news to readers of the JOURNAL. The officers who have made such a fine record for the last two years were reelected with big majorities. There was one exception, Carl

Koechener, the grand old man of the E-board, wouldn't run. He said he was going to spend his Monday nights listening to the radio instead of to a lot of other folks' troubles. Carl has been the anchor-man on the board and his sage counsel will be sadly missed. His place was filled by dapper, likeable Al Karl. Brother Karl is young enough to have his own teeth, which he displays frequently in a heart-warming smile. But behind that smile there is a rich fund of sound common sense and uncompromising unionism.

John Wetzig, the local's able and energetic business manager, is often out of town these days, plugging the merits of the Missouri Valley Authority and working for its adoption. He has been elected treasurer of the regional MVA committee in recognition of his untiring efforts in behalf of the project. But it will take the united efforts of every union man and woman in the Middle West to pass the Murray Bill over the frantic objections of the power companies. What do they care whether our service men come home to face unemployment or not? Their only concern is lest the power rates be lowered!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor: After being absent from the pages of the JOURNAL for quite a spell, and now

that the Japs are licked, we can get back to our five-day week, have Saturday off and come down to earth and maybe report some of the doings of Local No. B-136, with whom many of the Brothers all over the country became acquainted during the building of the Alabama Ordnance Company Plant at Childersburg. It was one of the first jobs on which duPont had a contract with the I. B. E. W. This plant made lots of powder that helped win the war.

Perhaps it will be interesting to know that Local No. 136 now has jurisdiction in Tuscaloosa, Anniston and Gadsden, Alabama. It includes linemen, wiremen and maintenance men. Our jurisdiction covers several fast-growing towns, one being in the heart of Coosa Valley, where a string of dams similar to the TVA are proposed.

A number of our boys who have worked out of Knoxville at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, will be glad to learn that they were helping to make the atomic bomb, and helped shorten the war.

Brother Ben Reeves is the new business agent for the coming term, while "Sunshine" McClure is the new president. Joe Andrews is still our efficient financial secretary.

Also would like to report that Brother "Buck" Rogers was sent to Milwaukee to the Electronics School. After returning he had a class of 30, who took the course. We hope to have another class this fall.

We are looking forward to the return of our Brothers in the service and enough building and other construction work for all of us.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter and with best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. L. WALL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: This past Saturday was the date of our annual picnic.

The day was an ideal one from the standpoint of weather. We had a good crowd and everyone who attended had a fine time, and that is as it should be.

Well, here it is right in our laps. The war is over and reconversion is here. After our feeling of relief on hearing that the war had at long last come to a victorious conclusion and our loved ones would soon be heading for home, to most of us the next thing of interest was "what will happen to the war plants and employment." Well, we soon found out here in Cincinnati that there would be "no more strikes at Wright's" for Wrights and their 27,000 or more employees are now a thing of the past.

Our first reconversion job of any size here in Cincinnati has been shut down for over 30 days as of this date due to a strike called by the



GREETINGS FROM BURMA

Brother Jack L. Delaney, L. U. No. 340, Sacramento, Calif., sends greetings and salutations from Burma to all his I. B. E. W. Brothers. Brother Delaney has sent us contributions from time to time for our poetry and joke page and he tells us that he is working on a new poem now.

Jack reports that he is still hiking poles, maintaining telephone lines, which has been quite a job lately because of the heavy rains. He also informs us that his outfit got a Presidential Citation the other day. He reports that everything is fine with them and that they are getting good food and sufficient rations of beer, cigarettes, candy, toilet articles, etc.—that it's entirely different from the Burma of a year ago.

Brother Delaney says he's only been overseas 16 months and "doesn't even have enough points to get out of the company area let alone come home."

Good luck, Jack, and all your union Brothers will be glad to see you when you do get back.

C. I. O. workers at the General Motors Plant—not a very good beginning.

It seems to me that the present is a time when both management and labor should exercise the utmost patience and understanding. The next six months to a year will be one of the most critical periods which this country has ever faced. We won the war—we knew that we would. Will we win the peace? That all depends on how well each of us may understand the problem that faces us and what we do about it.

The Government experts tell us that there are between 40 and 50 billion dollars in savings in this country that should supply the spending power to start the country back on the road to full peacetime employment. That's swell—only Bill Spivens will wait to see how job prospects are before he will shell out for that new radio or car, or what have you. While Bill Spivens waits to see whether or not he will have job security—so will the great majority of the business people wait to see how many of the things they hope to manufacture, the market will absorb.

Most of the surveys I have read about, tell you how many new cars, etc., the people would like to buy—not how many they will. To translate the hope into a reality, we need to have as little labor trouble as possible in the construction field

so that reconversion and production can gain full swing—the quicker we do this part of the war job, the sooner we can hope to return to normal working hours and normal working conditions.

I like my 40-hour workweek and when I work overtime, I feel that it is worth double time—let's get going.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor: By now V-J

Day is just a phrase, but with a significance far beyond the average imagination. Our nation, together with her allies, has successfully brought to a triumphant end a war more costly than any other, or rather all others since the dawn of civilization.

When I say "costly," I do not mean in a monetary way. The terrific loss of life, those who have been blinded, wounded, and maimed for life. Not only our soldiers, but even civilian populations, have suffered at the hands of a cruel enemy. Certainly by now the average man or woman can realize what would happen in a World War III with the atomic bomb and other new and terrible weapons. Therefore it behooves all of us to strive for a just and lasting peace for all peoples, not only as individuals, but through organizations such as ours. Because after all it is our kind of people who stand the brunt of war. The United Nations Charter is a splendid start. I know that most all of us humbly ask the Almighty to guide the nations of the world so that they may be able to get together and outlaw war forever, and that we, the people, may look forward to a better and happier world based on the four freedoms, bringing about a better understanding, and a higher standard of living for everybody.

Incidentally, I would like to take this opportunity to list our own members who are or have served in the armed forces. So far we have not had any bad news concerning any of these boys.

Walter Schneider, Osman Grider, discharged; William G. McKinzie, Canadian Air Forces; Delbert Seyboldt, U. S. General Hospital, Europe; Ruben Rose, E. M., Arthur McNamara, E. M., William Judson, E. M., John P. Smith, E. M., U. S. Navy, Pacific Zone; Richard Kett, U. S. Army Engineers; Frank E. Mercier, Oscar Bunnell, N. D. Comles, Joseph E. Kelly, U. S. Army Air Forces; Gordon Roach, E. M., U. S. Navy Air Forces; Harold Austin, Glen Durhan, U. S. Navy.

Brother members of Local Union No. 252 with members of their immediate family in the armed forces: Brothers Peter Estermeier, 4 sons; D. Cosgrove, 3 sons, 1 daughter; George Comles, 1 son; Thomas McDonald, 1 son; Lester Reno, 1 son; Frank Mercier, 1 son.

Our local is extremely gratified by the representation of our members in the armed forces, and is duly thankful for the part they played in bringing about final victory. We sincerely hope and pray that they will all soon be back with us, safe and sound.

HAROLD P. SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: Our membership wishes to extend our deepest sympathy

to the bereaved families of Brother Dave Maxwell and Walter Brinkman at this time of great loss.

Brother Maxwell having been on pension for several years, was at one time one of the most active members in our local union.

Brother Brinkman was also a member of many years standing in our local before suffering much illness.

We were surprised at our last meeting as well as being pleased with the return of Chief Petty Officer Benjamin Marks of the Seabees. Ben has been in the Pacific for over two years along with many more good union men doing a big job for his Uncle Sam. Having received his discharge recently, we look for him to get back into harness again real soon as our press secretary.

I have been pinchhitting for him while he has been in the service, and am anxious to read the G. I. Joe lingo which I feel certain he will dish out in the future. Good going, Benny!

Nice to see some of the fellows returning from war jobs, now that it is all over—Hamrick, Skeeter Scott, Hollie Taylor, Charlie Hufford and possibly others whom I have not yet seen.

We were well pleased with the recent visit of Jim Morrell, business manager from St. Louis. (Read his articles on union-made electrical fixtures whenever they appear in the WORKER and you will soon learn how to pick yourself up by your boot-straps.) We wish you and the St. Louis boys the best of luck, Jim.

Tommy Smith, one of our sea dogs, is home on a 30-day furlough after about two years as EM 1/c on a mine sweeper helping to make it safe for our boats to get through to the front with men and munitions. It will be swell to have you back, Tommy.

Our financial secretary, George Bowes, has some wonderful answers for some people who question his ability to determine their fistic ability or qualifications as an electrician, even though he is over 60 years old—attaboy, George!

Our course in electronics will get under way during September and October, under the guidance of our school committee, Ellis Knox, who attended Marquette, with the aid of Frank Roach and his clever way of teaching a wire jerker, mathematics, should be very interesting and of great benefit to our members.

Will close by saying, now that the fight is over over there, we must devote our energy to a fight for a bigger and better union over here.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: No section of the population of Great Britain, or the United States and Canada for that matter, will be more critical of the new Labor Government in Great Britain than the laboring people themselves. All legislation introduced by these new labor statesmen will be thoroughly scrutinized, pulled to pieces, amended and condemned by the workers of that country, many of whom have existed for years under a capitalistic and class-conscious type of government, yet they nevertheless will want immediate and far-reaching results.

It is one of the great failings of labor that they expect too much too soon and they also expect that it will be of great personal advantage to have a labor representative whom they can berate and harangue because he does not make their lot a bed of roses before the group is tilted.

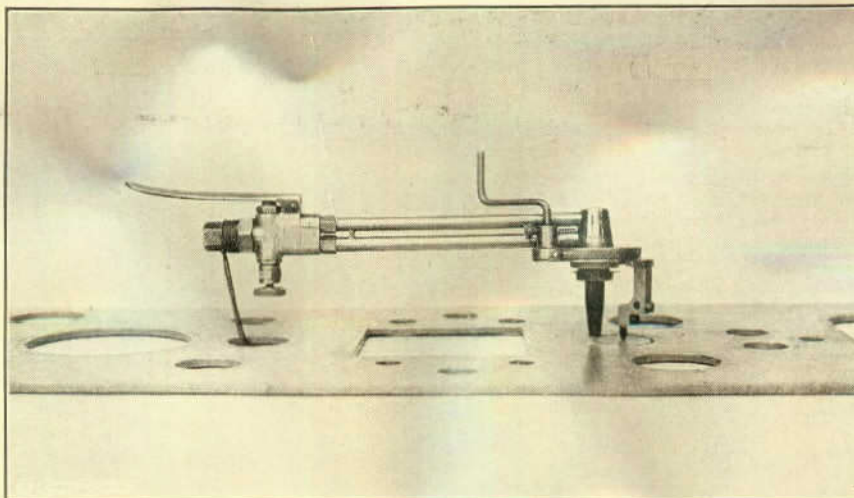
Locally, we have organized labor representatives on many commissions and boards who are trying their level best to further the cause for which they were appointed, yet, because we do not get all we ask, as soon as we ask for it, they are classed as washouts and men who are just filling Government jobs for the money they receive in return. We overlook the fact that in many instances they are only one of many on the commission and are regulated by governmental restrictions that prevent their labor training from having its full effect. The sooner we realize that the fruit from the tree is dependent upon roots and the fertility of the ground in which it is planted, and labor members of control boards and even the entire board are no better than the regulations and rules that are laid down by the Government to guide them, the better it will be for all of us.

The people of Great Britain realized that the foundation of democracy needed some repairs so in no uncertain terms they proceeded to install a Labor Government.

It is to be hoped that these same voters will be as patient with their newly elected representatives as they have been in the past with the old-line parties and not embarrass Prime Minister Atlee's cabinet with trivial and picayune grievances. If Atlee and his followers can produce an economic system that grants a greater share of this world's goods to a greater number of workers then we on this side of the water will have something to aim at. There will be enough pressure brought to bear upon them to defeat their aims by the capitalistic interests without our adding to it.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

NEW INVENTION



Brother Harry Blythe, of L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colorado, sent us the above picture of a new device originated and designed by a member of the I. B. E. W. Brother Blythe tells us that:

"This small attachment is for cutting circular holes in steel and is about the size of a good-sized watch. It is attached to a cutting torch and will cut accurate circular holes and straight lines. When holes are cut with this device the slugs fall out and they look as if they had been punched out with a die punch. For Navy work they will cut smooth holes that you can run metallic covered wires through and make a snug fit for conduits and fittings to be welded in. It cuts round holes in channel irons, plates, tracks, cabinets, beams and many other items, and cuts straight lines by using a square or guide for same.

"Set the adjustment for the size hole you want to cut and make a punch mark hole in the center of the circle. Put the tool point in this punch-mark hole and turn the crank which revolves the cutting torch around the point. This crank is on a small gear that is in mesh with a larger gear and this is what gives it the smooth travel and eliminates slag. To cut straight lines a set screw locks the crank handle which makes the point and cutting tip rigid and by following the point along a square, straight edge or templet it will cut like a hack saw. For circular holes it will cut from one-half inch to 12 inches or larger.

"On the hundreds of Navy barges built here in Denver this little device did a lot of work. The boys had templates with eyelets to mark for a center punch mark, a pencil point mark and then the punch mark and it was ready for the cutter. There were thousands of holes on these barges and this attachment did a very keen job. When packing tubes or conduits fit snugly it saves welding rod and makes a better job and it is done in less time which is to be considered these days."

L. U. NO. 358,
PERTH AMBOY,
N. J.

Editor: We don't realize how fast time rolls along until election time comes around and we know another two years has passed. Well, it did come around and although there was considerable speculation and buzzing around, the same officers were elected, except for two members on the boards. The local acted as host on our installation night and took our charter along to the "Blue Heaven" where we held the installation and sat down to a swell steak dinner followed by some interesting entertainment, and a good time was enjoyed by all who attended.

If we stop to ponder, we will realize that the two years just passed formed a very important epoch in more ways than one. We were engaged in two of the most destructive and horrible wars our world has ever witnessed, and God grant that we will ever witness, and when the end comes and the naked truth is told we will gasp at the enormous loss of life not only of military but civilian life as well, and the destruction of property can never clearly be estimated, except, as to the money value. How could you estimate in money value the huge loss of beautiful buildings, many of which stood since the Middle Ages? Their loss is also the world's loss, that money can never replace.

Secondly, we have seen the first real effort put

forth by the world at large to band together to insure against future wars, old animosities are forgotten and with peace again in the lead, by education of the masses, the peoples of the earth will come to realize that war does not pay except in blood and pain.

Also we have enjoyed during this period, employment conditions heretofore unimaginable. Old members have come out of their retirement to work with us on a seven-day schedule with much night work, and any one of us who was not a drunkard, a gambler or a wolf was able to build up a considerable financial stake, something we somehow could not do before and something that will help us in the years to come. But this has not come easy, we have all sacrificed. We have waived some of our working conditions that we fought many years to gain, we have aged greatly, especially our older members, through these many hours of overtime we have overworked our bodies, how much, time will tell. We have seen our sons taken from us and trained to fight in this global war, some of whom will never return to us but will be only a memory, a reminder of this same period, in the years to follow. And, too, we pay enormous taxes to keep this holocaust going till the final victory; we pay high prices for what we get to eat and wear, and with rationing to hold us in check so that Europe and a good part of the world may be fed and clothed from our great storehouse in Amer-

ica. These and many more sacrifices have we made. Quite true, we gripe and growl but we stick and we'll be working the day the word comes that it is over there.

One of our powerful enemies has been defeated and broken and the war in Europe is a thing of the past and the other, also a powerful enemy, is wavering already and when the full strength of our power and that of our allies strikes him in the months to come, he, too, will fall apart. We hope and pray it will come soon.

So let us be thankful that we belong in that great country, America, and when the end does come we will be far better off than any other country in the world and remember, that it was through our work and sacrifices and those of our peoples, that made victory for us possible.

JOSEPH H. DRALLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 449, POCATELLO, IDAHO,

Editor: On page 249 of the August issue of the JOURNAL, our editor shows the number of

companies with I. B. E. W. agreements that provide for vacations with pay and out of a total of 914 we find a measly two construction firms which might affect 15 or 20 men.

After all it would seem as if the poor wireman, after a year's hard work, would appreciate a week or two of vacation with pay and so something should be done about it.

We negotiate an agreement with the boss that provides for wages and working conditions, so in that agreement we can provide for a vacation based on the time a man works, for instance, for every month of work a man could be given one day's vacation credit, to accumulate until the time he wishes to use it. If he works one year he would have 12 days vacation time coming, if he wishes to work two years and then take 24 days that should be permissible. If at any time there is a layoff then the man should be paid his accumulated vacation time in full.

Our Government gives 2 1/5 days per month annual-leave credit to its employees which makes 26 days a year, so it seems as if we should get 1 day per month.

The next time the editor publishes a list of companies providing vacations with pay it would be desirable to see a large number of construction companies included.

No, Pocatello does not have vacations with pay—yet!

A. ROY FLAGLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor: Under ideal weather conditions our annual Labor Day celebration was observed

on Monday, July 30. An overcast sky at early morning looked threatening but evidently the weather man had gotten a tip that this was Labor Day at Grand Falls, consequently bright sunshine and a gentle breeze favored the occasion to the delight of all.

Festivities began at 9 a. m. with a mass parade made up as follows: Fire truck fully equipped in the van with its siren heralding an unobstructed right of way; standard bearers; returned servicemen; members of Local 88, I. B. P. M., with float; members of Local 63, I. B. P. S. and P. M. W., with float; Local 512, I. B. E. W., with float, and the shopworkers union, Local No. 1, with float, making an impressive sight, with the S. A. and C. C. Bands discoursing lively music en route. After traversing the principal streets of the town, a halt was called in front of the war memorial where a wreath was placed by the chairman of the labor day committee and silent tribute paid to the memory of those citizens who had lain down their lives in the war of 1914-1918 and the present conflict in the cause of freedom, right and justice. Following the observance of the two minutes silence, the parade moved off to the Athletic Field, the scene of the day's activities.

Lined up in front of the grandstand the men were addressed by his honor, Magistrate Hollett; Mr. F. J. Humphries, president of the A. N. D. Company, Ltd., and Mr. J. B. Cantwell, third vice president of the Newfoundland Federation of La-

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OUTFIT IN THE PHILIPPINES



Reading from left to right in the back row are Captain Smith, commanding officer of the 2870th Engineers; T/S Perry Dashnow, of L. U. No. 46, Seattle, Washington, and fourth from the left is T/J Jones, of L. U. No. 611, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Here is a picture of a unique outfit in the Southwest Pacific. Brother Perry Dashnow of L. U. No. 46, who sent in the photo, says the 2870th Engineers (Electrical Utility Detachment), pictured here, is the only outfit of its kind in the area. They do interior wiring, line work and other types of electrical wiring. On the particular job on which this photo was taken, they synchronized three Cummings and one Murphy Diesel.

bor, respectively. Speeches were of a high order and appropriate to the occasion. Especially was this so in the case of Mr. Humphries as he outlined in detail the basic principles of the proposed pension scheme as drafted by experts in that line and submitted to the employers for their consideration and approval. He stressed the fact that through systematic thrift all participants could provide for themselves a measure of financial security in their old age, and hoped all would avail themselves of the opportunity offered. Much applause greeted the speakers, whose words of commendation, wisdom and advice were well received and appreciated. With the aid of a loud speaker system every word was distinctly heard by those who filled the grandstand and surrounding area.

Then followed a lively and interesting baseball game between a local team and one from the R. C. A. F. stationed at Botwood, a nearby town, concluding the forenoon activities. When the shouting and the tumult ceased an interval was taken for lunch.

Beginning at 2:30 the whole afternoon was occupied with a program of field sports—all open events, where visiting members of the R. C. A. F. and U. S. servicemen stationed at nearby bases competed in friendly rivalry with local athletes in the senior events for the coveted honors. Competition was keen and spectators enthusiastic. A second baseball game at 6:30 p. m., in which the R. C. A. F. visitors from Botwood pitted their skill against a team of U. S. servicemen from the Gander airport, drew another large gathering of fans and wellwishers. The U. S. boys won handily and their snappy play was much admired. Thus ended the outdoor events of a delightful day spent in an atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality with not a single untoward incident to mar the serenity of the day's activities.

As much attention by the general public was focused on the float entered by Local 512, which, by the way, may be termed a "booster" for the proposed pension plan, a few words as to its composition would not be amiss in this article. A platform about 20 feet long by 6 feet wide was built on a 4-wheel trailer, in the center of which was erected a building representing a cabin, or more rightly the forward and rear ends repre-

sented a front view of two separate cabins. On each side of this the union crest stood but in bold relief along the sides and at the rear appropriate slogans painted in large letters could be easily read and understood. The motive power was not the conventional motor truck but rather was it drawn along by a stately pair of black horses which caught the fancy of the ever-present "small boys." Sitting in the doorway of his cabin in rather squalid surroundings apparently eeking out a miserable existence and appearing as though such cleansing agents as soap and water, razor, etc., were practically unobtainable, was a dejected looking creature whose unkempt hair and clothing bespoke for him a hard and gloomy future as a non-member of the plan.

In contrast to this the occupant of the opposite end was a respectably dressed elderly man typifying a pensioner in comfortable surroundings with all the necessary implements at his disposal and prominently displayed whereby he could engage and amuse himself on a hunting or fishing trip or, if he so desired, engage in the less strenuous pastime of a game of golf. Thus was exemplified in striking manner the individual who proverbially "wasted his substance in riotous living" without a thought for the day when gainful employment would cease but he still had to exist somewhere, somehow; and his opposite, who through the exercise of forethought and thrift had provided for himself a measure of security in his old age and its attendant blessing "freedom from want." Many and complimentary were the comments heard on the originality of the idea which, by the way, was brain child of our energetic vice president, Brother Constable, who very ably played the part of the "forgotten man," your scribe filling the opposite role.

Under the able management of our president, Brother H. Noel, the grand dance at night, which filled the spacious town hall to overflowing with merry-makers, wrote "finis" to another red letter day in the annals of organized labor in this town, the success of which was largely due to the self-sacrificing efforts of Jimmy Pond and his energetic committee, who had charge of all arrangements.

G. C. ALLEN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 611,
ALBUQUERQUE,
N. MEX.**

Editor: A great number of people who never belonged to a union and who get their impression about unions through a hostile press and so only get one side of a strike question, naturally blame the workers when there is labor trouble. To such people the question might be asked: Why is it that a majority of the most successful employers do not have trouble with their union employees? Why is it that Ford has so much labor trouble and strikes wherever he has plants in the United States, Canada or England, while Studebaker has never had the threat of a strike? Why can Sears-Roebuck get along smoothly with its employees while Montgomery Ward spends fortunes fighting its employees? The answer seems to be that the fault is with management for the following reason.

The average or cross section of the thousands of employees of these big companies is practically the same and any unreasonable tendency would naturally be neutralized. Management, however, consists of a few individuals, and often dominated by one man, and the tendency to come to a moderate decision through the influence of many minds, as with the employees, is lost.

It is reasonable to believe that the few who are continually having labor trouble would fight any kind of progressive ideas their men might have whether organized or unorganized.

Of course, when the men have no union they have no voice. Therefore, there are no arguments.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 665,
LANSING, MICH.**

Editor: Well, here we are again to give out with a little news and gossip. Now, that we have the Japs in hand for all time, we hope, we are faced with a big job of reconverting the industry back into peacetime production. Many of our Brothers are getting their first experience at telling the other fellow what to do in being made foreman on the several reconversion jobs going at the present time.

We welcome back Brother Ernest Lutz, who has done his bit and is back working at his old job at Reed & Tylers.

Some of our Brothers have just been called to the service. They are Brothers Vaughn Lake, "Red" Meachum, Paul Durling and Dean Battley.

Brother Art Bartels is getting along nicely at his home in Lake Odessa after receiving some painful burns, when a switch blew up in his face.

Brother Ken Blackburn is nursing a broken leg which will be in a cast for some time.

The Barker-Fowler Electric Company put on a smoker recently with plenty of suds and eats which was enjoyed by a large crowd.

I have the pleasure to report at this time that with the help of a \$5 assessment per member of all A. F. of L. unions, the final payment on our Temple was made, so at last our home is ours.

With our double time returned to us and quite a few buildings on paper and some already started, the future looks real bright for returning Brothers to come home to.

ELMER COWDRY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 666,
RICHMOND, VA.**

Editor: This writer considers it a privilege as well as a pleasure to report the events and happenings of L. U. No. 666, taking up the pen of press secretary, long unheard from.

Unparalleled rejoicing swept over the usually staid city of Richmond when word was flashed that the war was over, with the unconditional surrender of the villainous Japanese, who maintained to the last that they were fighting in self-defense and said they had quit "to strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations."

Let us hope and pray that we may keep these and other war-loving nations subdued and properly punished until they learn that they, too, can take their place in the world family where reason and the democratic processes take the place of guns and munitions.

No. 1 25-Year Club of I. B. E. W.

By H. B. FELTWELL, L. U. No. 697

Thirty-seven 25-year button winners of L. U. No. 697, feeling that they have a lot in common and wishing to maintain a spirit of camaraderie and fellowship through the coming years, have organized a club for social and fraternal purposes.

Our club is non-political and non-sectarian and as we will be financially self-contained will not ask for, nor expect any funds from Local 697 whatsoever.

We look forward to some fine social times in the future and of course all of our activities will be undertaken with the welfare of Local 697 and the I. B. E. W. always in mind. We feel that we can do a lot in helping maintain the high morale and standing of our local in many ways and that we can help to keep alive the traditions of Local 697 about happenings of the past when things were hard and tough for members of the I. B. E. W.

We received a fine letter from President Brown who is desirous of knowing more about our club. If any other locals organize a similar club we would like to correspond with them and exchange notes and ideas.

Another prime objective now is total employment in peace, as well as in war. It is to be desired that labor and management, with harmonious relationship, can work to produce the luxuries, yes, even the necessities, of which this great nation has willingly been deprived for the past four years.

Our regular election of officers, held last June, resulted in quite a turnover. Only two officials, Brother L. R. Warriner, financial secretary, and Brother Dave Cantor, treasurer, were retained; these by unanimous ballot. Among others who were elected to office were Brother T. R. Conway, president; Brother Jimmy Creamer, vice president; Brother Jack Owens, recording secretary; Brothers Ernie Lindsay, J. F. Owens, R. C. Owens and R. M. Roberts, executive board; Brother Gover W. Wiley, business manager.

We were very sorry Brother William F. Patrick, our former business manager, announced his decision not to seek office again, for he served us exceptionally well in that capacity, guiding us through some of the most trying times in the history of this local. However, we are fortunate to have Brother Wiley representing us now, for as past president, he worked with Brother Patrick and consequently is very familiar with the office. He is capable and very earnest in his desire to better the conditions of this local.

Brother Wiley recently brought to a successful completion an agreement with the American Tobacco Company by which this union would be recognized as the bargaining agent for the electrical workers employed by them. A large part of the work on this case, which had to be certified to the National Labor Relations Board, which conducted a poll of the workers, was done by former Business Manager Patrick.

In closing, I'd like to say hello to the fine fellows I met while at Marquette, and that a card or letter would certainly be appreciated.

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697,
HAMMOND AND
GARY, IND.**

Editor: Brother Merrill Sweney, who has so ably served as our Local No. 697 president since our last election, tendered his resignation at our meeting August 27. He was given a rising vote of appreciation for a job well done. Brother Sweney is engaging in a business venture in which we all wish him good luck.

Our business manager, William McMurray, spent several days in Washington on Local 697 business, and had an optimistic smile on his face when he returned.

Brother Dan Howell, one of our old timers, is retiring on his I. B. E. W. pension. Good luck, Dan, and here's wishing you a long and happy time in your new "job."

I owe the family of our late Brother John Cameron an apology. Being misinformed, I stated that John, Jr., was his sole survivor. He is survived by four daughters and two sons. Sorry for the error.

Brother W. Erickson's tools were raffled off at our August 27 meeting and were won by Brother McClure. A tidy sum was realized. This has long been a custom in our local and helps the deceased one's family a little financially.

Now that the atom has given up its secret let us hope that our Government will see to it that this terrific and awful discovery will never fall into the hands of exploiters who could destroy civilization by its use.

A couple of verses in the Bible seem to describe atomic bombing quite fittingly. When Abraham saw the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah—"And he looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah and toward all the land of the plain and beheld and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." Sounds like a description of atomic bombing, does it not? And another verse from Isaiah sounds like a prediction of atomic bombing, "The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall and not rise again." What a catastrophic prophecy!

Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, comes out with a talk on preserving a spirit of unity and peace among our workers and employers during the postwar period. Fine, nothing could suit organized labor better, but Mr. Mosher's talk had an inconsistent ring when we consider the record of this association in its past opposition to the unionization of American workers.

He uses a lot of high-sounding phrases in his talk, but in the meantime let us watch the doings of their big lobby in Washington and see how much effort it puts forth toward achieving the goal set by Mr. Mosher. "By their works ye shall know them."

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 817,
NEW YORK CITY,
N. Y.**

Editor: Local Union B-817 held its regular meeting on July 12, and at this meeting the installation of officers took place, the elections having been held on June 28, 1945. The following Brothers were elected and installed: president, W. P. Marsch, of New York City; vice president, James Miller, of Peekskill, New York; financial secretary, F. B. Dornier, of Croton-on-Hudson, New York; recording secretary, D. H. Van Houten, of Croton-on-Hudson, New York; treasurer, J. Metz, of Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York, and members of the executive board, W. Bilger and E. Laube, both of New York City.

The retiring president, Brother Dan Regan, conducted the meeting up to the order of "new business," at which time he gave a short talk to the membership. Brother Regan, who is now working for the International Office, thanked the membership for their loyal support during his administration. He then spoke to the retiring officers, also thanking them for their help and lastly gave a word of encouragement to the newly-elected Brothers, and at that time he called on Past President Michael Fox to install the new officers. Brother Mike, as we call him, is now employed by the United States Government, War Manpower Commission (Apprentice Training Division). After an inspiring talk, Brother Fox installed the new officers and then Brother Regan turned the gavel over to our new president, W. P. Marsch, and the meeting continued with the new officers in their respective positions.

After the meeting refreshments were served and Brother Charles Regan, general chairman of the New Haven Railroad, entertained at the piano and some of our Carusos sang along. The Brothers of this New York Central Railroad local have always worked with their officers, and



Members'
Leather
Pocket Holder
a
durable,
handsome
folder
to contain
Official
Receipts
brown or black
35 cents

pride themselves on being members of one of the largest railroad locals in our Brotherhood.

So much for the above. Let us meditate on the events of today. Tonight is August 14. As I sit here in my living room the New York Central Railroad shop, roundhouse and locomotive whistles are blowing, for the announcement of Japan's acceptance of the surrender terms has just come over the radio. Everybody seems to be celebrating the end of this terrible war.

I pause for a moment to wonder, in all this celebration, about the future for our men who have been in the armed services and for those of us who had to stay at home.

Again I wonder about all the money, time, science and hardships that have been exhausted in this terrible conflict, on our side and also our enemy's. Will the same time, money and science less the hardships be spent for the benefit of man in peacetime?

A few minutes ago the conviction of Marshall Petain was announced on the air. To this it may mean to some that the grand old man of France has been unjustly found guilty. To the laboring man of France it should mean the dawn of new life.

Brothers, we all know that there is no room for Communism in a man's make-up when he is busy working and he and his family are enjoying the fruits of their labor.

How much longer do we have to listen to the terrible propaganda that we at home have not done our share? Some of our local newspapers are pitting the service man against the labor man. This, Brothers, we will have to match by stopping it in our best efforts at work, at home and in our own local meetings.

Let me conclude in saying that the peace, prosperity and happiness for the future rest in the ex-service man and the labor man working and pulling together. D. H. VAN HOUTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1094, *Editor:* At our meeting of June 19, 1945, our local held a general election of officers for the ensuing term. The following members were appointed: President George F. Ritter, Vice President Harry F. Hamill, Treasurer Chester F. Armstrong, Recording Secretary William F. Booth, Financial Secretary Francis L. Tighe. Executive board: John D. Wilson, Claude Cortright, Ralph L. Salmon, William A. Loats, George L. Martin.

These members are well known not only to our local, but by members of other locals throughout the country.

Although most of the officers were reappointed to hold office for another term, I wish to say a few words for one of our newly appointed officers. This member is Harry F. Hamill, better known as Pete. Upon first meeting Pete Hamill your thoughts wonder as to what kind of a person he is, and as you get to know him you find a person of high character and keen judgment. These traits he has shown as shop steward. His fairness and tact can be relied upon by both the men and the company he represents. "Hats off to you, Pete!" Keep up the good work. A word for Marcus Wampler and other members of our local who have joined the Merchant Marine and the armed forces. Good luck! and God speed to them all!

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 1216,
MINNEAPOLIS-
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: History-making events being made, as they are, one finds it difficult to think of anything but the successful conclusion of the war, and the numerous problems that may confront us during the so-called reconversion period.

A call to the engineers at any of the six commercial broadcast stations here in the Twin Cities, brought the usual retort which we weary press secretaries are so unusually familiar with, to wit: "Let me see..." (long pause). I can't think of a blessed thing." However, after a little questioning, I was able to extract the following items:

Engineers at Radio Station WTCN have reason to believe that all men hired as war replacements will continue to be employed on a permanent basis, despite the influx of former engineers who may become discharged veterans in the very near future. Application for a 50-kw. FM station is now in the hands of the commission.

Radio Station WMIN will become the Twin City outlet for the nation's fifth national radio network, the Associated Broadcasting Co., beginning September 1.

Now news with a slightly greater "human interest" angle, because two fresh baby boys were delivered to Brothers Fleming and Kieselhorst, respectively.

Brother George Collier, who was recently honorably discharged from the service of his country, is now reported back to work at the WCCO transmitter. Brother Collier was at one time president of Local No. 1216 when it was experiencing considerable growing pains, and his experience will be a welcome asset to the local.

Brother Wedekind, studio engineer at Radio Station WDGy, will attempt to prove the oft-held theory, "two can live as cheaply as one." Plans set for the beginning of the experiment are dated September 1.

The admonitions straightforwardly presented in the *Broadcast Councillor* regarding the solidifying of the radio broadcast engineers into one



FROM THE DUTCH INDIES



From every land and clime, we are receiving word from our members of the noble work they are doing all over the world.

Brother M. H. McGehee, financial secretary of L. U. No. 443, Montgomery, Ala., has sent us this picture of six I. B. E. W. members in an outfit in the Dutch Indies, who painted the I. B. E. W. sign and had their picture taken with it.

The Brother in the center holding the sign is Brother Walter Moon who was killed in action January 12, 1945. Brother McGehee tells us that he was a loyal, hardworking member of L. U. No. 443. The I. B. E. W. shall miss him.

strong organization, most likely has not fallen on barren minds. The recent election whereby the WLS studio group cast 8 votes for I. B. E. W. and zero for NABET, thereby selecting the I. B. E. W. as their bargaining agency, showed progressive and intelligent action on their part. In the critical period before us, proof may be shown even more times than in the past, that an organization (association if you like) will not have the required strength to promote the best interests of its members unless it is in a position to muster aid and support from those fellow workers employed in the same industry, or various services supplied to that industry. Give that some thought, because they were not meant to be a scramble of words.

Contract negotiations between Radio Station WDGy and its engineers represented by Local 1216 have reached a stalemate. Notice of intention to strike was filed with the State labor conciliator, and as provided by the Minnesota State Labor Act a 30-day waiting period will be used in an attempt to reach a peaceful settlement. That's the news from here for now.

BERNARD J. RENK, P. S.

Government Employees Council

Washington—Presidential approval of the recent bills to grant certain salary increases in the Government service is only the first of a long series of improvements needed in Federal employ. This is the view of the Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor, which includes the leaders of 19 national and international unions having membership in Government service.

The council thanked the President for supporting the Congress in providing salary reforms, particularly the recognition of time-and-a-half in payment for overtime, to a limited extent in the administrative classes and for the entire postal field service.

All members of the council have stood squarely behind the overtime rate provision. A hard fight in the House committee was resisted to make the change from time-and-one-twelfth to true overtime. The Senate had passed the Downey Bill on the basis of the former overtime rate. This was entirely unacceptable to the council.

The council was organized two months ago at the suggestion of William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers, only 100 per cent A. F. of L. organized union in the Government service. Mr. Doherty, who also is a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, expresses the view that such council represents "advanced thinking" and that the need long has existed for a unity among unions seeking improvement in the Government service. The council was formed in time to take an active part in the recent pay legislation passage.

"There are so many other steps which are almost rudimentary," says Mr. Doherty, "which are needed to make a Government job attractive to the loyal, the ambitious, the well qualified and the energetic person who seeks a career. The council recognized the urgency of paying adequate salaries as its prime program. That out of the way, for the present, the council next is turning its attention to other phases of Government work. I believe it will not be long before the council may ask the President to select a commission with sufficient authority to inquire into the needs of the service and of its personnel. Obviously, with our 300,000 membership represented in the council, through their leaders, we will expect to have a representative on that commission."

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Schmidt, L. U. No. 1

Initiated June 16, 1903

Walter Lautner, Sr., L. U. No. 1

Initiated August 20, 1937

John S. Hill, L. U. No. 1

Initiated July 13, 1928

Stephen W. Hesse, L. U. No. 1

Initiated June 25, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy Brothers; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers, Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families, who mourn their loss in their dark hour of grief; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN T. MEINERT,

M. J. LYNCH,

LEO J. HENNESSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

James J. McGregor, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 18, 1902, in L. U. No. 49

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from his earthly labors the above-named member and esteemed co-worker in our Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, who has been such a loyal member of our Brotherhood and country and who has always been our faithful friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this Local Union No. B-9 and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family.

EINER CLAUSEN,

EARL WEST,

HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Illinois.

Committee

Karl A. Plague, L. U. No. 17

Reinitiated April 22, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friend and brother, Karl A. Plague; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

VIRGIL G. HYNEMAN,

FRANK DONOHUE,

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Edward J. Sokey, L. U. No. 22

Initiated October 7, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we the members of L. U. No. 22, record the death in active service of our friend and Brother, Edward J. Sokey, who made the supreme sacrifice by giving his life for his country.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 22, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

OTTO C. JOHNSON,

JOSEPH J. BREMKEN,

L. W. ROPER,

Omaha, Nebr.

Committee

Arthur T. Sinclair, L. U. No. 39

Initiated January 6, 1916, in L. U. No. 39

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Arthur T. Sinclair; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

B. COOPER,

H. DEROLPH,

J. C. MASTERS,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee

George Gentry, L. U. No. 53

Initiated April 23, 1941, in L. U. No. 453

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother George Gentry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be entered upon the minutes of our local union, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

D. C. MOSBY,

L. R. KIDDY,

H. M. BURKE,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

H. M. (Slim) Latham, L. U. No. 65

Initiated September 24, 1915

Fred L. Hippe, L. U. No. 65

Initiated July 3, 1914

We, the members of L. U. No. 65, with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret record the passing of Brothers Fred Hippe and H. M. Latham; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives of our late departed Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our late Brothers, that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 65, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 65 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in their memory.

E. R. SMITH,

ED E. OLDS,

L. J. GRIBBLE,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

Edward Jones, L. U. No. 95

Initiated January 27, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-95, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Edward W. Jones, on August 11, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence one minute at a meeting of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy sent to his family, and also recorded in the minutes of the local.

Joplin, Mo.

THE COMMITTEE

Victor E. Hughes, L. U. No. 100

Reinitiated July 11, 1934

With a feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the membership of Local Union No. 100, I. B. E. W., record the death of our departed Brother, Victor E. Hughes; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 100 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services in behalf of our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 100 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to his memory, and that the charter of Local Union No. 100 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Victor E. Hughes, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

LESLIE H. HADDIX,

GEORGE APPLING,

DONALD GROSS,

JOHN K. MURSCH,

Fresno, Calif.

Committee

Hugh A. McDonald, L. U. No. 104

Initiated October 17, 1923

George Langille, L. U. No. 104

Initiated January 22, 1919

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 104, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Hugh A. McDonald and George Langille; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HENRY N. FITZGERALD,

Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary

Sam A. Adkinson, L. U. No. 124

Initiated January 13, 1927

We, the undersigned committee appointed by our worthy President Hugh S. O'Neill, do sorrowfully regret to report the passing on of another old and worthy Brother of our Local Union No. B-124 of the I. B. E. W., Brother Sam Adkinson, who was called to the great beyond on July 18.

Whereas, we, the officers and members do wish to extend to his bereaved family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and that it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and the charter of Local Union No. B-124, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. H. CARR,

GEORGE BROWN,

J. E. MORASCH,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

J. S. Sutherland, L. U. No. 125

Initiated August 8, 1930

E. D. Chapman, L. U. No. 125

Initiated May 8, 1936

Oscar Edge, L. U. No. 125

Initiated December 24, 1940, in L. U. No. 659

P. E. Alger, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 4, 1917

Vern S. Lucas, L. U. No. 125

Initiated July 8, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-125, record the passing of our Brothers Lucas, Alger, Edge, Chapman, and Sutherland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

R. H. WOODEN,

H. W. NEWCOMBE,

JOHN A. RAY,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

Paul J. Parrish, L. U. No. 175

Initiated January 1, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we the members of Local Union No. 175, record the death of our esteemed Brother Paul J. Parrish; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT M. MCKENZIE,

REECE CAMP,

CHARLES LAWSON,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Committee

William Edward Manning, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated October 7, 1929

James S. Lothrop, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated August 4, 1924

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 213 record the passing of our friends and Brothers, William E. Manning and James S. Lothrop. Those of us who knew them and worked with them feel their loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that we, the members of Local Union 213, stand for one minute in silent meditation as our tribute to them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union 213 and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

J. MCSORLEY,
L. LA BERGE,
C. McEWAN,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

A. E. Kunz, L. U. No. 214

Initiated July 15, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 214, record the passing of our Brother, Albert Kunz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, that a copy be sent to his immediate family, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

During the years that Brother Kunz was a member of this organization he was well liked by all of those who knew and worked with him, and in his passing we have lost a true friend and Brother.

C. H. FOOTE,
J. A. WRIGHT,
J. L. WEBBER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Sergeant George Edward Riley, L. U. No. 263

Initiated August 21, 1942

Whereas our Heavenly Father, the Great Creator of heaven and earth, has seen fit to remove from our midst, one of our most devoted members, George Edward Riley; and

Whereas all who knew George admired him for his genial disposition and his loyalty to his country, which he so gallantly defended, and for which he paid the supreme sacrifice; and

Whereas his passing has caused a distinct loss to L. U. No. 263; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, on behalf of L. U. No. 263, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent prayer for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WALTER H. HENKELS,
V. R. STAMPE,
EDW. E. HEIN,

Dubuque, Iowa.

Committee

Floyd Stearns, L. U. No. 300

Initiated December 6, 1940

In sorrow the membership of Local B-300 record the passing onward of Brother Floyd Stearns, C.E.M., who gave his life in the service of his country. To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in their loss which we share with them.

THOMAS J. FITZGERALD,
Recording Secretary

Montpelier, Vt.

Walter J. Noonan, L. U. No. 302

Initiated July 13, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 302, record the death in active service of our friend and Brother, Pfc. Walter J. Noonan, who made the supreme sacrifice on July 20, 1945, by giving his life for his country.

We extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 302, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. A. LAWRENCE,

Richmond, Calif.

Secretary

Michael E. Costick, L. U. No. 306

Initiated March 20, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-306, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Michael E. Costick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a

period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

Akron, Ohio.

R. A. SWISHER,
Committee Chairman

Aldose Vandette, L. U. No. 326

Initiated September 18, 1934

Frank R. Winters, L. U. No. 326

Initiated March 1, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-326, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brothers, Aldose Vandette and Frank Winters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
GEORGE GOSSELIN,
EDWARD CROMPTON,
FRED GLEASON,

Lawrence, Mass.

Committee

David Maxwell, L. U. No. 349

Initiated November 18, 1918, in L. U. No. 327

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 349, announce the death of Brother David Maxwell; and Whereas Brother Maxwell was a true and loyal member of the Brotherhood; and

Whereas we feel that we have lost a true, old-time union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing with bowed heads; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sincere regrets to his bereaved family, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. C. JOHNSON,
JOHN McRAE,
PAUL FOSTER,

Miami, Fla.

Committee

P. R. Duke, L. U. No. 369

Initiated January 12, 1944

It is with keen regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 369, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother P. R. Duke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

DAVID FISHER,

Louisville, Ky.

Recording Secretary

Neville O. Warner, L. U. No. 415

Reinitiated October 23, 1936

The sudden death of Brother Neville Oscar Warner has brought to L. U. No. 415, I. B. E. W., a sense of real personal sorrow. Those of us who knew and had the pleasure of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 415 extend to his wife and dear ones our sincere sympathy, and may the thoughts of his own good deeds be a constant reminder to them of his splendid character and his wish to help others, and may this thought bring a measure of consolation to them; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for 30 days as a token of respect to his memory; that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this local, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

HOMER A. MOYER,
CLAUDE C. STOCKER,
RAY R. WELSH,

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Committee

W. Ferguson, L. U. No. 416

Reinitiated September 19, 1916

We record the death of this our Brother, in sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

WILLIAM McCANN,
CLAUDE JACKSON,
CLARE D. ELY,

Bozeman, Mont.

Committee

Clifford W. Gordon, L. U. No. 470

Reinstated June 21, 1917

With deepest sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 470, record the death of our Brother, Clifford W. Gordon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FORREST MERRICK,

President

JAMES BARRON,

Vice President

JOHN DILLON,

Financial Secretary

Haverhill, Mass.

Committee

Al Speede, L. U. No. 477

Initiated January 12, 1912, in L. U. No. 2

Whereas the Almighty and Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take away from our midst our friend and Brother, Al Speede; and

Whereas Brother Speede will ever be remembered as a true and honest worker in the interests of the membership of the I. B. E. W., always finding time to aid and assist any worthy cause to better the lot of the working man; and

Whereas the members of Local B-477 realize that we have lost a friend who was deep in the affection of everyone who knew him; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local B-477 take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JOSEPH T. RIKER,
JACK OWENS,
E. RAY FINE,
HARRY A. SNYDER,

San Bernardino, Calif.

Committee

William E. Pryor, L. U. No. 500

Initiated March 20, 1922

Roy P. Whittaker, L. U. No. 500

Initiated December 15, 1920, in L. U. No. 53

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, I. B. E. W., record the deaths of Brothers Roy P. Whittaker and William F. Pryor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to their bereaved families and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, and a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and that the members of our local stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

B. C. RADKE,
JOE B. DAVIS,
J. F. MEALER,

San Antonio, Texas.

Committee

Warren Arthur Davies, L. U. No. 518

Initiated August 19, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. B-518, record the passing in action on June 20, 1945, of our worthy Brother, Warren Arthur Davies; and

Whereas in the passing of this Brother Local B-518 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and irreproachable character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in our meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy written into the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM M. PETERSON,
VIVVIAN WALTERS,
JESS P. HANSEN,
E. M. MAYNE,

Miami, Ariz.

Committee

James S. Branch, L. U. No. 557

Initiated January 6, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of one of our members, Brother James S. Branch.

Brother Branch met an untimely death while in the armed forces on active duty in Germany; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local 557, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

CHARLES O'CONNOR,

Saginaw, Mich.

Recording Secretary

George M. Verden, L. U. No. 558
Reinitiated September 19, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 558, record the passing of our Brother, George M. Verden; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala. Chairman of Committee

Richard G. Gilmore, L. U. No. 584
Initiated February 25, 1942

Charles R. Bethel, L. U. No. 584
Initiated November 6, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 584, record the death of our Brother, Richard G. Gilmore, who sacrificed his life in the service of his country in the European theater of war, and our Brother, Charles R. Bethel, who sacrificed his life in the service of his country in the Southwest Pacific.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to those both near and dear to our departed Brothers who have laid down their lives in the great cause that our country has undertaken, freedom and peace to and for the whole universe; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their relatives, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

HAROLD W. ROBERTS,

T. F. LIVELY,

Tulsa, Okla. Committee

Victor Quigg, L. U. No. 586
Initiated December 6, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Victor Quigg.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. R. ELLACOTT,

Ottawa, Ont. Recording Secretary

William D. Hays, L. U. No. 618
Initiated July 26, 1940

Whereas the Supreme Architect of the universe has seen fit to take from our midst Brother William D. Hays; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union 618 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Hays in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Hays, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

ROBERT DUTCHER,

J. F. BIGELOW,

A. A. CARLSON,

Omaha, Nebr. Committee

Irl A. Everts, L. U. No. 621

Initiated November 4, 1920, in L. U. No. 288

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 621, record the passing of one of our most loyal members, Brother Irl A. Everts; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

GERALD R. JOHNSON,

Boone, Iowa. For the Committee

H. W. Hurlburt, L. U. No. 716

Initiated May 25, 1927, in L. U. No. 66

It is with deepest sympathy and regret that we, the members of Local Union 716, record the passing of our esteemed Brother, H. W. Hurlburt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy at this trying time; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions

be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. N. SAUNDERS,

C. H. PEIRSOL,

ALLEN GUYNES,

Houston, Texas. Committee

Carlyle Thurston Lawson, L. U. No. 734
Reinitiated March 2, 1936

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the membership of L. U. No. 734, record the passing of our friend and Brother, T. C. Lawson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

J. T. YOUNG,

C. S. BURKE,

R. G. BROOKS,

Norfolk, Va. Committee

F. Garrity, L. U. No. 817
Reinitiated April 21, 1925

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to relieve Brother F. Garrity of the burdens of this world, and

Whereas before Brother F. Garrity passed on to his eternal reward, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother F. Garrity, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

W. BOLGER,

P. TAYLOR,

S. REGALO,

E. CONNORS,

New York, N. Y. Committee

Travis H. Hazlewood, L. U. No. 850
Reinitiated November 5, 1942

With the deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-850, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Travis H. Hazlewood; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to the deceased, our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, the members stand in silence for one minute, and that a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the bereaved family, a copy filed in our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JACK VEAZEY,

H. D. REID,

PAUL B. WILLIAMS,

Lubbock, Texas. Committee

William Paul Kraft, L. U. No. 853
Initiated August 13, 1942

Frank Olszewski, L. U. No. 853

Initiated September 24, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 853, record the death of two members, whose names are mentioned above; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to their memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the families of our departed Brothers, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

STANLEY W. TUTTLE,

Kearny, N. J. Recording Secretary

James W. Revett, L. U. No. 1013

Reinitiated April 3, 1939

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local B-1013, I. B. E. W., record the death of James W. Revett, who passed away on July 13, 1945.

We would express the deepest sympathy to his loved ones and assure them that we share their sorrow, for he was our Brother.

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. EDWARD BLONDIN,

President

CLARA M. COIRO,

Hartford, Conn. Recording Secretary

Herman Busch, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated March 1, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Electrical Workers Local B-1031, record the passing of this worthy member, Brother Herman Busch.

In the passing of this member, we of Local B-1031 have lost a true and loyal friend whose kind deeds and noble character will be long remembered by those of us who knew him best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, also to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and that this resolution be recorded into the minutes.

M. F. DARLING,

J. D. POTTER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Leo Moreau, L. U. No. 1096
Initiated August 30, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of Local B-1096, record the death of Brother Leo Moreau, a true and loyal Brother, who always had a smile and a friendly word; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local B-1096, I. B. E. W., of Pawtucket, R. I., offer tribute to the memory of one of their faithful members who has given his all for his country in this great conflict, and a tribute to his loving parents who have been left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

EMIL P. BRIERE,

Recording Secretary

Pawtucket, R. I.

Guy Brumley, L. U. 1112
Reinitiated October 22, 1938

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local No. B-1112, record the untimely death of our Brother, Guy Brumley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local B-1112, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM CRAGUN,

BURTON LOY,

EARL NICHOLSON,

Jonesboro, Ind. Committee

Andrew McMahon, L. U. No. 1161
Initiated June 25, 1944

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to relieve Brother Andrew McMahon of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before Brother Andrew McMahon passed on to his eternal reward after a period of illness, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in one minute silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

L. P. RITTER,

M. J. LAPUTKA,

H. HOPP,

R. MILLS,

T. T. KLEES,

A. GROSS,

Philadelphia, Pa. Committee

Chalmer H. Stoup, L. U. No. 1217
Initiated March 2, 1925, in L. U. No. 455

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom and mercy has suddenly called from our midst, Brother Chalmer H. Stoup; and

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 1217, in regular meeting assembled, deem it fitting and proper to offer a tribute to our late Brother who has been a long, loyal arch in our local and a valued friend to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our departed Brother, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

JOE C. JAMES, Chairman

EDWARD GOODBERLET,

JAMES W. ESTERBROOK,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Ezra N. Bunce, L. U. No. 1245

Initiated May 24, 1940

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1245, record the passing of our late Brother, Ezra Bunce; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

MARVIN L. LARSEN,
San Francisco, Calif. Representative

Lee Wallace, L. U. No. 1249

Initiated June 15, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1249, record the passing of our Brother, Lee Wallace; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meetings; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
FLOYD CURTIS,
ELMER WAHL,

Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1945

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| 333 | E. C. Bates | \$1,000.00 |
| I. O. (3) | E. J. Torpey | 475.00 |
| 454 | J. G. O'Malley | 850.00 |
| 134 | H. J. Doyle | 850.00 |
| 11 | J. F. Doolin | 825.00 |
| 104 | H. MacDonald | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (3) | J. Schilling | 1,000.00 |
| 1217 | C. H. Stump | 1,000.00 |
| 1393 | D. C. Wilson | 1,000.00 |
| 65 | F. Hippe | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (134) | T. Cosbey | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (269) | K. A. Chism | 850.00 |
| I. O. (28) | R. C. Beck | 850.00 |
| 3 | B. Lelling | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | John Stewart | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | Joseph Klein | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (1302) | R. F. Green | 1,000.00 |
| 850 | T. H. Hazelwood | 475.00 |
| I. O. (6) | V. E. Johnson | 850.00 |
| I. O. (598) | W. E. Phythyon | 850.00 |
| 90 | J. J. McCurry | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (764) | Charles Barber | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (41) | D. Ford | 850.00 |
| 429 | L. J. Davis | 825.00 |
| I. O. (942) | W. D. Burt | 475.00 |
| 51 | W. J. Merrick | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | S. Canderella | 300.00 |
| I. O. (949) | D. Hamway | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (41) | E. May | 1,000.00 |
| 54 | Jerry McKinley | 1,000.00 |
| 77 | D. M. Henry | 1,000.00 |
| 52 | A. H. Heuer | 1,000.00 |
| 602 | C. W. Noland | 475.00 |
| I. O. (134) | P. W. Borer | 1,000.00 |
| 125 | P. E. Alger | 1,000.00 |
| 569 | C. J. Callahan | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | P. J. O'Connell | 1,000.00 |
| 734 | C. T. Lawson | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | S. E. Pick | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (9) | James J. McGregor | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (128) | W. L. Turtlett | 1,000.00 |
| 125 | O. Wood | 1,000.00 |
| 1036 | A. J. Doane | 1,000.00 |
| 124 | S. A. Adkinson | 1,000.00 |
| 760 | R. H. Green | 1,000.00 |
| 11 | J. J. Monpas | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (6) | R. G. Alexander | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (309) | F. W. Ameling | 1,000.00 |
| 180 | G. C. Bell | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (702) | William E. Reed | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (48) | P. Forbes | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (48) | M. Welgus | 300.00 |
| 58 | L. J. Daley | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (184) | R. E. Peterson | 850.00 |
| 817 | F. M. Garrity | 1,000.00 |
| 438 | J. J. Sheehan | 1,000.00 |
| 470 | C. W. Gordon | 1,000.00 |
| 949 | O. Glover | 300.00 |
| 17 | K. A. Plague | 825.00 |
| 953 | William Schmidt | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (52) | G. A. Monauli | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | A. T. Odenbaugh | 1,000.00 |
| 53 | G. S. Gentry | 825.00 |
| I. O. (212) | E. J. Pifer | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (134) | C. J. Dahl | 1,000.00 |
| 595 | J. W. Rice | 300.00 |
| 125 | O. G. Edge | 825.00 |
| I. O. (789) | W. H. Taves | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | Frank Reece | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (349) | David Maxwell | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | H. Grandstaff | 1,000.00 |
| 58 | J. O. Garner | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (520) | James A. Francis | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | J. I. Johnson | 850.00 |
| 304 | G. A. Warzel | 850.00 |
| I. O. (732) | J. S. Whitehurst | 300.00 |
| 583 | C. J. Baquet | 1,000.00 |
| 669 | R. A. Bowman | 1,000.00 |
| 70 | S. B. Gray | 300.00 |
| I. O. (22) | M. J. Soley | 300.00 |
| 3 | F. Rumpelstin | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (32) | D. A. Desenberg | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | J. V. Wilkinson | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (129) | H. R. Ward | 1,000.00 |
| 6 | S. E. Sarkisian | 300.00 |
| 706 | S. J. Davidson | 1,000.00 |
| 11 | E. W. Hostner | 850.00 |
| 333 | R. W. Fields | 1,000.00 |

FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 311)

larger and underlying issue in the report, however, is not a question of rate making, but of public policy—ways and means for achieving higher national productiveness." And: "Among other measures required to keep the economic order running at a higher level after the war, the country will need much more manufacturing industry than it had in any year before we entered the war, accompanied by relatively less dependence on the production of agricultural staples and other raw materials. Accepting this premise because the evidence supports it, the report concludes that the South and West should contribute more abundantly to national industrial output than they have in the past—indeed, that they must do so before highest national productiveness can be reached." Finally, "More abundant contribution by the South and West most definitely does not require a geographic redistribution of existing factories. . . . Hence, there is . . . no real issue of region against region. . . . Every part of the country will benefit."

The real problem, then, is this: If the South and West are not to attempt to move existing industrial plants, what then is the hope for the future expansion of their industry?

Briefly, it lies in two facts:

(1) The South was, before the war, developing industrially at a rapid rate, relatively faster than the rest of the nation. As the freight rate barrier is progressively removed, the development should at the very least be accelerated.

(2) The United States of America is not "through" industrially. There is nothing in a technological sense to prevent the nation from entering an era of great economic expansion in the better development of our resources and in satisfying the wants of the American people. The people of the United States and the South want substantially more goods and services than they have had in the past, and are willing to work for them. If this is true, industry and business will have opportunities to expand considerably over prewar levels in serving these needs. Let me illustrate. After this war, it is estimated that the productivity of the nation must be from 50 to 100 per cent greater than in 1939 if all those who want jobs are to have jobs. The people of the United States must buy most of this increased production. What do they want? New clothes, which means new and better fibers, new styles, and more of them; more and better processed food; new houses; modern plumbing; household goods made of light metals and plastics. This expansion in turn will involve more industry and more jobs, and more purchasing power.

| L. U. | Name | Amount |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 595 | F. McLean | 1,000.00 |
| 886 | F. E. Reed | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (134) | F. Hackleman | 1,000.00 |
| 302 | F. W. Voss | 475.00 |
| 125 | J. S. Sutherland | 1,000.00 |
| 3 | John L. Hammond | 150.00 |
| 106 | Victor E. Hughes | 150.00 |
| 6 | Victor W. Quing | 300.00 |
| 3 | Charles M. Ches | 150.00 |
| 3 | John Welter | 150.00 |
| 3 | James McMullin | 150.00 |
| 3 | John Welte | 150.00 |
| 595 | Albert E. Vosper | 150.00 |
| 774 | Fred Swisher | 150.00 |
| 77 | Charles F. Perrin | 150.00 |
| 380 | M. B. Smith | 1,000.00 |
| I. O. (134) | J. L. Troy | 1,000.00 |
| 11 | W. McMechan | 475.00 |
| 1245 | E. N. Bunce | 150.00 |
| | | \$84,325.00 |

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To bring this situation about will require not only that all of our existing industrial plants run, but that additional industrial capacity be created.

The South and West can and should gird their loins to see that additional industrial capacity is built in their regions, geared to their own resources.

How can the new freight rate structure help achieve this goal? Some illustrations will make this plain. If a Texas businessman were thinking of manufacturing shoes at Fort Worth he would be nearer by rail to the markets of Wisconsin, Illinois, Alabama and Georgia than an existing shoe manufacturer at Boston, but in all these states the manufacturer at Boston would have an advantage in lower freight costs. If a Denver businessman were interested in making traveling bags he would be nearer geographically to the markets in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area, the St. Louis area, the Memphis area, than an existing manufacturer of this product at Woodbury, New Jersey, but in all this market territory the Woodbury manufacturer would have had an advantage in freight rates.

The ICC order will greatly reduce the unfair limitation of markets in these cases, and according to the order the railroads are asked ultimately to bring about a condition under which the prospective shoe manufacturer in Fort Worth, and the prospective traveling bag manufacturer in Denver would have lower freight rates than their competitors in the Northeast in all market territory which lies nearer to them than to their competitors.

Some may point out that there is no shoe manufacturer at Fort Worth and no traveling bag manufacturer at Denver; hence they might ask, what good will the order do?

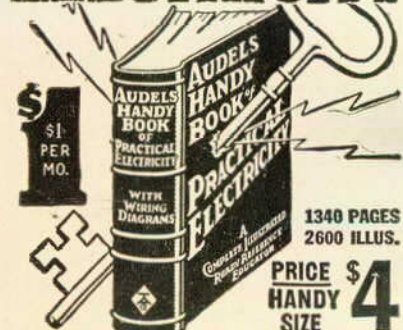
The point is that the former freight rate structure constituted a very good reason why the above manufacturers do not exist. Of course there are other reasons, too, but anything which detracts from the profit possibilities for manufacturing the higher grade products in the South and West is one reason why these products are not made.

To give another example, a stoker manufacturer at Gadsden, Alabama, who shipped by rail to Wilmington, Delaware, would in the past have had to overcome a rate handicap of \$1.60 per stoker in competition with one who shipped from Chicago, which is at about the same distance from Wilmington. This is 12 per cent of the customary net profit on each stoker.

Ready-mixed paint produced at Montgomery and shipped to Baltimore would in the past have had to overcome a rate handicap of 5.27 cents per gallon in competition with paint made at Peoria, Illinois, which is at about the same distance from Baltimore. This is 51 per cent of the customary net profit for the industry. An electric refrigerator manufactured at Birmingham and shipped to Battle Creek, Michigan, would in the past have had to overcome a rate handicap of \$1.31 or 16 per cent of the customary net profit, in competition with a refrigerator made in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is at about the same distance from Battle Creek.

While these examples of the burden of past rate differences are given in terms of profit, they

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEE**

could as readily be stated in terms of wages, or with some apportionment between wages and profit. If the differences had come entirely out of wages, they would have reduced wages 6 per cent in the stoker example, 44 per cent in the paint example, and 9 per cent in the electric refrigerator example.

However, the freight rate discriminations which are now being reduced also affect some existing manufacturers. There is, for instance, at Decatur, Alabama, a very small, very new fabricator of products made of stamped sheet aluminum, Southeastern Metals, Inc. At the moment he is making aluminum canteens for the Army, but he is gaining experience which after the war should enable him to make goods for peacetime uses. We have long had in the mid-south a vast supply of sheet aluminum, but practically all of it has been shipped away for fabrication elsewhere. The operations of the Southeastern Metals, Inc., constitute the very first concrete case of taking this semi-finished product and making a finished product out of it before it leaves the South. That is the kind of industry we want more of.

The ICC order will affect this company. Formerly the entire market areas of Michigan and Wisconsin, most of Illinois, Indiana, and part of Ohio were nearer to Decatur, Alabama, than to a competitor making the same product in Newark, New Jersey, and yet this competitor had lower freight rates in these areas. A 10 per cent reduction in the rates on which this article is shipped northward and eastward from Decatur means that the manufacturer will have lower freight rates in excellent market territories which include, for instance, large parts of Indiana and Illinois.

So far the discussion has dealt entirely with manufacturers whose products must move on "class rates." It is often pointed out that the bulk of existing freight moves on "commodity rates," and it is often asserted that the general level of "commodity rates" is lower in the South

and West than in the Northeast. This has never been conclusively proved. "Commodity rates" on manufactured products in the South and West in many instances reflect discriminations similar to those resulting from the old "class rate" structure. For example, the "commodity rates" on iron and steel articles, stoves and ranges, plumbers' goods, bags and bagging, roofing materials, glassware, unfinished cotton piecegoods, canned goods, and agricultural implements, in general, move on higher per mile rates in the Southeast and West than in the Northeast. It should be noted that many of the above products are manufactured goods of relatively high value. In these cases, therefore, the effects of different levels of "commodity rates" are about the same as the effects of different levels of "class rates."

In considering opportunities for new industry, the problem of where to look for markets is, of course, vital. John Temple Graves of the *Birmingham Age-Herald* has suggested that "The South's Market is the South." But, in my opinion, the typical new manufacturer in the South needs to have access to the highly developed markets of the Northeast in order to get started. Progress would have been far slower had the enterprising southern businessmen who started Southeastern Metals, Inc., been unable to tap national markets as a stepping stone toward regional markets.

Let me give another illustration on this point. No southern hotel manager 10 years ago would have chanced buying southern-made frozen foods. There were in the South no big bulk distributors of frozen foods to buy the products of small plants, classify them in accordance with quality, and develop specific markets for each kind of product. But after the newer southern producers of frozen foods had obtained a lift by selling in the Northeast and Midwest, southern markets gradually opened up for them. Most manufactured food products probably will ultimately be processed in or near the areas where the needed crops grow economically, and the South's largest market will probably be the South. In the same way the manufacturer of aluminum articles at Decatur finds it advantageous to tap existing national markets while he is getting started, but ultimately he should be able to find a big market in the South.

Granting, therefore, that it is necessary to have access to national markets in order to get started, it should not be forgotten that much of the market—perhaps most of it—for future new southern and western industry must be in the South and West. This is because new markets are going to be where there is a rise in purchasing power. The South and West seem to be determined to increase their wealth and income; surely they will succeed in large measure, and hence it is safe to assume that a large part of the expanded markets which are needed for new industry are going to be created in the South and West.

This is not all wishful thinking. Already there has been much progress in increasing income in the South relative to the rest of the country. We in the TVA are of course most familiar with the period during which we were working toward the development of the seven states of the valley region, and prior to the time when preparation for the war affected the figures.

TEXAS LOCAL

(Continued from page 312)

After a conference between the representatives of the union and the college, it was decided to start this course with the Westinghouse Electronics Short Course to be given in parallel with a specialized course covering the application of the hazardous code to electric wiring. The Electronics Short Course would be followed by a course in Electronics Circuits parallel with a course in Direct Current Machines and Circuits. In the electronic circuit course the student not only becomes familiar with the functional

operation of the different electronic devices in the various circuits, but also with the standard symbols and terms used in this new language. A number of detailed circuits and installations are discussed to enable the student to recognize the various equipments and to see how and why they are constructed as they are.

Many of these men are already familiar with electronic circuits from the standpoint of communication, but have not considered that the same laws apply to industrial electronics. The course is designed to show the journeyman how the communication electronics tubes and circuits can be used for control of power as well as radio signals. The principal difference is shown to be the larger size and greater ruggedness of the equipment. Thus an entire new field is opened up to these journeymen electricians and the unions making available such training will be prepared to take their place in these new fields both now and after the war.

Following the course in DC Machines and Circuits, will come a course in AC Motor Control, to be given in parallel with a course in Electronic Control. The whole series of courses is to be followed by a summing up practice course in electronics laboratory, at which time the latest types of equipment and apparatus will be studied. This series of courses would take two nights per week for a period of about 40 weeks, followed by the two weeks laboratory course which would be held eight hours per day, six days per week.

ENGLAND GIRDS

(Continued from page 313)

During 1944, 99.03 per cent of the electricity supplied by authorized undertakers in the country, excluding North Scotland, was produced at stations generating for the board.

During the year the situation regarding coal supplies to generating stations continued to cause anxiety. In the early months it was necessary to draw on stocks to such an extent that there were occasions when stocks at a number of stations represented less than two weeks' supply. During the summer stocks were again built up, but the maximum reached only 3,550,000 tons compared with 3,860,000 tons in the previous year, and the deficiency was more pronounced in view of the fact that the rise in consumption of electricity involved an increase in the coal required. The replenishment of stocks during the next summer to the extent necessary for safety will present grave difficulties. Although up to the outbreak of war the steady increase in the price of coal was largely offset by progressive improvement in efficiency of generation, it prevented the reduction in the price of electricity which should have followed that improvement. The whole increase in the price of coal was therefore reflected in the average cost of coal per unit sent out, which by 1944 had risen by some 99 per cent over the 1938 level.

In 1939 as in 1914 the outbreak of war involved a vast and immediate expansion in the manufacture of munitions. In the earlier war, expansions had been hampered by the fact that the electricity supply industry was uncoordinated, authorized undertakers working in isolation, generally on a small scale, and operating at several different frequencies. By 1939 those technical

drawbacks had been swept away by the advent of the grid. The need no longer existed for factories to install their own generating plant or for authorized undertakers to absorb labor and material in providing a standing plant on the scale necessary when each station was a self-contained entity. Supplies could be, and were, made available at once to hundreds of new factories with individual loads up to 50,000 kilowatts, as well as to barracks, encampments, searchlight stations, and aerodromes which sprang up over the country, and the Government was able to select at will sites for their buildings in less vulnerable areas—made necessary by the development of air warfare. Standardization of frequency also enabled the Government to equip a number of factories in various parts of the country with electricity apparatus of standard design. In brief, owing to the grid, the electricity requirements of war factories have been met in a most effective, speedy, and economic manner, and capital has been saved which would otherwise have been needed for temporary works likely to become redundant after the war.

The first damage to grid lines arising from the war was occasioned by the lines being fouled by the anchor cables of escaped barrage balloons. The dimensions of the problem were first realized in November, 1939, when balloons which had broken loose in northwest England drifted over the whole length of the country, affecting not less than 16 undertakings and damaging the Thames crossing lines before disappearing out to sea. Ultimately, a measure of relief was obtained first by modifications in the design of balloon equipment, and secondly by arrangements based on meteorological information for hauling down balloons when stormy weather was anticipated. It is interesting to note that from the outbreak of war to the end of 1943 no fewer than 1,979 faults were attributable to war causes, more than two-thirds of which were cleared without interruption to supplies. Of those faults, nearly 73 per cent were caused by barrage balloons, 13 per cent caused by low-flying aircraft, shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns, and military exercises; only some 14 per cent were directly attributable to enemy action. During the Battle of Britain, damage from bombs and barrage balloons rose to its maximum.

Since the cessation of hostilities, it will be necessary to inaugurate a wide-spread program of maintenance and repair. Damage to the Board's sub-stations was less than had been anticipated, and in only a few cases was there any prolonged interruption of supplies. The loss of output capacity due to enemy action naturally varied, but never exceeded 400,000 kilowatts at any one time.

POSTWAR MARKET

(Continued from page 313)

rent to heat a home is made available to the consumer at rates that can compete with coal and oil-fired heating plants it would be reasonable to expect from such a consumer a return of approximately \$100 over an eight-month heating period and somewhere between \$35 and \$50 a season for air conditioning in summer. Of course these are not exact figures because they would vary in accordance with size, location, etc., but they serve to illustrate the existence of a market as yet untouched. Is this amount of business, multiplied by the number of families in this country to which electricity is already available, not worthy of the most profound consideration by astute business men? It should be worthy of the consideration of the entire electrical industry for the

benefit of all in the new era which we are now approaching, and remember that only two uses in the modern home have been discussed. Washing machines, ironing machines, electrical incinerators for garbage disposal, water heaters, vacuum cleaners, and uses too numerous even for the most vivid imagination to foresee, come to mind when we consider the introduction of electronics into this field.

Such a program would also be beneficial to contractors and their employees in the installation of modern equipment. To make the thought of reduced electrical rates a reality will require effort and lots of it, as well as leadership and organization. In view of the benefits to the workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers could provide the leadership in putting such a beneficial program before the people because of the degree of prestige which they enjoy through their progressive dealings over a long period of time. They also have pleasant relations with contractors, manufacturers and many of the public utility companies.

As a beginning would it not be advisable to give the thought publicity, through the medium of your JOURNAL with a request that all interested parties and organizations give expression to their views on the matter? If the response is what it should be, the movement should gain momentum and from that point on only require direction of the effort into the proper channels.

OSCILLATING TUBES

(Continued from page 315)

case that the line voltage is alternating current, this takes place automatically every half cycle.

Large tubes of this type capable of handling many hundred kilowatts and using mercury pools as cathodes are being built by our company. Their construction is so different that they are not even referred to as tubes but as tanks. In these tanks there are usually several anodes installed, thus permitting their use on multi-phase alternating current systems. A grid structure disposed between the anode and the cathode can prevent the firing of any anode by the application to it of a negative voltage with respect to the cathode.

If the tube of the thyatron type is used in an alternating current system, the voltage applied to the anode will be a sine wave as long as the tube is in a non-conducting state. During the positive half cycle of the anode voltage, we can use the control characteristic shown in Fig. 16 to construct the so-called "grid locus". This is done by finding the amount of grid voltage necessary to prevent the tube from firing for a number of voltage values given by the sine wave representing the anode voltage. The procedure is indicated in Fig. 18. If the grid voltage is at all times more negative than the values indicated by the grid locus, the tube will not fire during the half cycle when its anode is positive (and during the negative half cycle it could not fire no matter what the grid voltage might be, since this would involve conduction through the tube in the opposite direction, which it cannot do). But if the control voltage applied to the grid becomes at any instant during the half cycle shown in Fig. 18 less negative than the value indicated by the grid control

locus, the tube will fire and keep the current flowing for the rest of the half cycle. Various methods of making the tube fire at any desired point of the half cycle are being used.

Methods of Grid Control

The inability of the grid to exercise any control after the tube has been fired makes the use of the tube in d-c circuits rather difficult. On alternating current circuits, however, this characteristic is no handicap, since the current is interrupted automatically every half cycle when the anode becomes negative.

Figure 18 showed the procedure of constructing the so-called control locus of a gaseous tube, in this case an FG81. If the supply voltage were an alternating voltage with a peak value of 120 volts, then the control locus, as constructed in Fig. 18, would indicate the critical grid voltage necessary to prevent the tube from firing at any instant during the half cycle when the anode voltage, that is, the line voltage, is positive.

(To be continued)

GLOSSARY

Joule—unit of energy or work equal to a watt second.

Leakage—term used to express current loss through imperfect insulators.

Kilowatt—unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.

Kilowatt Hour—unit of electrical energy; equal to kilowatts multiplied by hours.

Line of Force—a path through space along which a field of force acts and shown by a line on a sketch.

Magnetic Pole—region where the majority of magnetic lines of force leave or enter the magnet.

Magnetomotive Force—the force which is necessary to establish flux in a magnetic circuit or to magnetize an unmagnetized specimen.

Matter—anything which has weight and occupies space.

Maximum Value—the greatest instantaneous value of an alternating voltage or current.

Megohm—a large unit of resistance; equal to one million ohms.

Microfarad—practical unit of capacitance; one-millionth of a farad.

Millampere—small unit of electric current; equal to one-thousandth of an ampere.

Molecule—a small natural particle of matter usually composed of two or more atoms.

Motor—a device for converting electrical energy into mechanical energy.

Motor Starter—device for protecting electric motors from excessive current while they are reaching full speed.

Mutual Inductance—inductance associated with more than one circuit.

Network—special type of electrical circuit which cannot be classified in terms of series and parallel parts.

Ohm—fundamental unit of resistance.

Ohmmeter—device for measuring resistance by merely placing test prods across the resistor to be measured and reading the indication on a calibrated scale.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 207425 | 270784 | L. U. | B-11—(Cont.) | 60— | 186904 | 186990 | L. U. | B-12— | 61— | 200511 | 200580 | L. U. | B-21—(Cont.) | 62— | 238472 | 238473 | L. U. | B-27—(Cont.) | 63— | 200181 | 200189 | L. U. | B-30—(Cont.) | 64— | 267181 | 267181 |
| B-1— | B 168436 | 168543 | B 986554 | 986640 | 64— | 304448 | 301521 | B-12— | B 292301 | 292305 | B 238472 | 238473 | B-21— | B 700951 | 700950 | B 238472 | 238473 | B-27— | B 649501 | 649501 | B-30— | B 200181 | 200189 | B-31— | B 267181 | 267181 | |
| B 168436 | 168543 | B 987249 | 987357 | 750548 | 754500 | B 292301 | 292305 | B 238472 | 238473 | B 700951 | 700950 | B-21— | B 700951 | 700950 | B 238472 | 238473 | B-27— | B 649501 | 649501 | B-30— | B 200181 | 200189 | B-31— | B 267181 | 267181 | | |
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| L. U. B-826-B 666096, 143, 479. B-837-B 766857. B-850-446236. 861-593646, 593657. 872-176359. B-913-B 100940, 104788. B-915-B 429162. B-925-120260, 263. B-934-773281, 808455. B-949-47682, 47878. B 410685, 901, 937, 951. B-952-B 437421, 428, 430-432, 434. 994524, 526, 528, 549, 551-552, 560, 568, 577, 579, 581, 592, 598, 599, 606, 608, 610, 614, 620, 631, 632, 636, 640, 644, 645, 655, 666, 668, 670, 673. B-953-167750, 887, 961, 108017, 108330. B-963-B 298711, 712. B-967-00277. 970-010147. B-978-B 960691, 699, 743. | L. U. B-980-341001. B-987-B 661621, 775. B-1008-154536. B 879516. B-1009-953929. B-1010-B 701285- 701314. B-1021-668355. B-1061-B 530596. B-1076-28887. B-1081-169133. B-1087-318619. B 366665. B-1088-B 669215. B-1100-14468. B-1138-B 33649. B-1139-603871. B-1155-B 291254. B-1159-B 305855, 307257, 260, 264, 307058, 307781. B-1164-B 223338, 396, 419, 423, 435, 444, 471-490. B 519348, 362, 397, 415, B 753099. B-1186-250088. B-1187-B 534066. 1204-78569, 317431- 432. | L. U. 1212-855455, 487, 743. 1217-175017. B-1245-B 304427. B 426330, 359, 360, 630, 752, 935, B 427000, 041, 163, 468205, 476925, 533258, 579477. 506, B 688386, 618, 760749, B 979956. 1249-240771, 852, 392984, 985, 900742. 1251-291340. B-1254-38819. B-1255-B 574605. B-1256-B 406517. 407010, B 488525. 615, 886, B 489230. 232, B 490661, 728, 919, 920, 949, B 591869, 940, 592193, 206, 469, B 769290, 344. 1259-499155, 166. B-1260-525001-010. B 431857, B 10571- 572, B 10670. B-1269-B 581443. | L. U. B-1271-206535. B 335774-775, 797, 832, 914. B-1279-B 513263. B-1298-B 182090, 160, 172. B-1303-B 482714. 1310-279913. B-1314-B 210680, 721- 727. 1319-871218, 220. 1327-122856, 125650, 784, 858651. B-1328-B 396052, 520. B-1339-B 664291-300, 354, B 665256, 294, 331, 377, 389, 475, 719, 922, 936, 740525. B-1352-B 436448, 460, 488. B-1353-100886. B 433035, 383, 399, 411-420, 450, 494, 583, B 605389. B-1370-B 576931. B-1380-B 627224, 225. B-1385-B 515682-564, 566-569, 571, 572. | L. U. B-1385-(Cont.) 574, 577, 580, 583- 585, 587. B-1387-B 633359. B-1393-B 135831. B 882128, 895413. B-1399-B 697699. B-1401-B 514164. B-1409-B 571049. B-1429-B 242489, 498, 1430-92483, 92718, 006038, 167, 188. B-1444-B 581251, 351. | L. U. B-595-B 96539-96540. B-624-354007, 012-013, 019, 028, 872978. 631-655021-030. 643-393390. B-695-251915-916, 910. B-746-B 394615. 756-695306. 807-126497. 833-286144. 933-533745-746, 752, 764, 775. B-934-B 389524, 530. B-952-094520, 523-570, 574-600. B-963-B 298705. B-1009-053926. B-1024-B 633306, 311- 312. B-1036-807071-080. B-1061-B 537964- 982, 998, 538068, 023, 024, 026-029, 159-169, 189-194, 259-262. B-1182-920479, 484- 485. 1220-633428. 1259-669261. | L. U. B-1260-525001-010. B-1269-B 581408-410, 1301-B 753374-382. B-1385-513515, 519, 521, 535, 545, 549, 552. B-1409-B 571048-050, 178. Correction: These num- bers should have been listed in May 11 to June 10, 1945, listing in August Worker. 6-509244-250, 709501- 599. | L. U. 95-162716. PREVIOUSLY LISTED -VOID B-3-XG 1963, 1968. B-16-B 398945, 950, 951. B-18-551326, 341. B-50-57276. B-245-638602, 604, 956, 639057, 398, 666689. B-344-61353, 61612, 61700, 740, 61819, 854, 63004, 047, 118, 165. B-441-445481. 480-11652. B-482-19739. 517-697057. B-589-B 173638. 643-393443. B-674-495846, 866, 917-736012. B-949-410608-609. 1249-000400. B-1440-196670. |
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ELECTRICAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 303)

ments or permissions, any observed serious inadequacies of the code, any observed ambiguities, and this appraisal will be supplemented from time to time with similar publicity for additional objectionable features of the code as such are added or ascertained to be objectionable.

"Thus the I. B. E. W. members will be kept uniformly advised, as far as practicable, as to features of the next code which are found neglectful of the legitimate interests of the non-electrical portions of the public, and opposed to the public interest. Whenever, in jurisdictions—municipal, state, insurance or otherwise—jurisdictional electrical codes are being considered for adoption or change, by the authorities in those jurisdictions, the

I. B. E. W. members will be in a position to give the desired constructive cooperation to assure the authorities that they are adhering as far as practicable to the National Electrical Code where it adheres to sound principles, and that they are avoiding any unsound features of the national code and using sound substitutes for such features."

POLICY PAMPHLET

(Continued from page 303)

the overall wage structure is not damaged in the process.

"The fact remains that the Brotherhood is not convinced of the 'science' of job evaluation and, therefore, must refuse to be a party to such claims.

"The same holds true for job descriptions and employee qualifications.

"However, we are not so adamant as to believe that this closes the questions discussed now and forever. There may come a day when industrial management will bring about some degree of uniformity in administration, equipment, and processes, and be willing to give equitable consideration to the many other factors that impinge upon the wage issue.

"We are not so optimistic as to believe that such a day will come 'in our time.' Nevertheless, when that day arrives, we are satisfied that the Brotherhood will be not only willing, but anxious, to extend every cooperation."

FATHER RYAN

(Continued from page 305)

and the other social ills that arise from excessive changes of employment and residence."

Father Ryan was identified with the Social Action Department until the day of his death. Whether consciously or not, the department can well be described as "the lengthened shadow of one man."

What distinguishes a great man from his illustrious fellows or from lesser man is not easy to describe. Father Ryan attached a great importance to the word "action." He was a practical statesman and not a mere theoretician. After thinking through the ethical problems of industry, he had the courage to do something about them. Toward the end of his life he gained a reputation in foreign countries. He was probably the foremost elucidator of Church doctrine

in the field of social action for all countries. His loss is great. Many men inside and outside of the Church will feel that they have lost a very dear friend.

WIRE CABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 307)

2. Complete information on wage scale
3. Local union bylaws
4. Other information relative to the preceding subjects.

Brother DiAngelo suggested the following items for compilation in chart form for quick reference:

1. Wage rates paid in all wire and cable plants
2. Night turn differential
3. Vacation plan variance
4. Paid holidays, and other identifiable benefits.

Brother Bassarab related conditions of his contract stating that he believed it was the most progressive:

1. Arbitration
2. Double time after 12 hours
3. Nine holidays at double pay
4. Overtime 1½ after 8 and 40
5. Plant seniority

and many other conditions not now enjoyed by other wire and cable local unions. In addition to the above he stated that an employee received full time at the average-earned rate for the first week of absence due to injuries obtained in the plant. He added that benefits that exceed Executive Order 9240 should be bargained into the contract so that they can be made effective when Order 9240 is non-existent.

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“IS the man in overalls less patriotic than the man in uniform? A study reported in the *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* last year indicates that he is not. J. K. Taussig, vice-admiral, USN, wrote in the July *Proceedings* that 35,000 men—or over 1.1 per cent of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—are either absent without leave or absent over leave at all times. This means that, in the Navy alone, 14,000,000 man days of effective military service are lost each year because of these unlawful absences.

“How does this record compare with labor’s? The Associated Press, in a Washington story dated January 29 last, reported that strikes and lockouts resulted in the loss of one-tenth of one per cent of the available working time in 1944, or 8,500,000 man days of idleness. In other words, those in the naval service lost more time than workers, and the percentage of loss was 10 times greater.

“The Navy’s record in this war is so magnificent that no one is inclined to criticize the service because a small percentage of its men go over the hill. But labor also has done its war job well, and should not be pilloried because a few workers have failed to keep the no-strike pledge.”

—ROBERT H. PHELPS, Seaman First Class.